

FBIS

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BOGACHEV ACCUSED REAGAN OF 'DISTORTING FACTS'

LD251836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Reagan Distorting the Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov (TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on political issues, writes:

Certain officials in Washington are attempting to distort the Soviet Union's position regarding the U.S. "star wars" plan, endeavoring to convince world public opinion that during the Geneva summit meeting the Soviet side somehow agreed to the prospect of space militarization by the United States.

Speaking on the U.S. CBS television program "Face the Nation," Ronald Reagan, head of the White House staff, maintained that the Soviet Union had allegedly "reconciled itself" to the creation of a large-scale, space-based antimissile defense system in the United States and that the Soviet Union was ready "to carry out this program as long as we (the United States) are also carrying out such a program."

Reagan tried to refute the conclusion by specialists about the senselessness of limiting weapons systems on the comparatively limited area of the earth's surface if, at the same time, barriers to launching the arms race over the unlimited areas of space are eliminated. On this he gave the impression that the siting of U.S. strike weapons in near-earth space would not have a negative effect on the progress of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons, since allegedly the United States is "striving for parity."

The head of the White House staff was reminded that at the press conference in Geneva the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sharply criticized the U.S. "star wars" program and therefore, Reagan's conclusions about a change of position by the USSR as regards the militarization of space sound unconvincing. But he preferred to evade such a formulation stating that here, you see, it is a question only of the fact that the Soviet Union "does not like" the U.S. SDI program.

Nonetheless, at the press conference after the summit meeting Mikhail Gorbachev quite unambiguously confirmed the USSR's principled position on the question of the non-militarization of space. He stated, in part: "If the door was open for weapons in space, then the dimensions of military rivalry would grow immeasurably, and the arms race would take on -- this can already be predicted to a certain extent -- an irreversible character, and it would run out of control... who can give a guarantee that we would then at all be able to organize any kind of productive talks? I think no sensible person could... the "star wars" program will not only provide an impetus for all types of weapons, but will also put an end to any restraint on the race."

Attempts by official representatives of Washington within merely a few days of the signing in Geneva of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement to carry out a revision of the sides' obligations laid down in it "to avert an arms race in space and curb it on earth" evoke surprise. Attempts to distort the USSR's position on problems of the non-militarization of space are incompatible with the spirit of the top level meetings in Geneva which have taken place.

ABRAHAMSON ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT ARMS ACCORDS

LD251423 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] General Abrahamson, director of the U.S. program for the militarization of space, has declared that even if the USSR and United States reach agreement on a mutual reduction of strategic arms, the U.S. preparations for "star wars" will be continued. Speaking at a news conference in Brussels, the general announced with unconcealed satisfaction that even now research under that program is being conducted in the United States ahead of schedule. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko:

Abrahamson's statement will dash the hopes of the West Europeans for an improvement in the international situation -- hopes resulting from the recently ended Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. It is known that the U.S. military-industrial complex -- that monstrous league of reactionary politicians and Pentagon contractors -- exerted no little effort, if not to wreck the meeting, then at least to poison the atmosphere in which it was held. This is how U.S. observers themselves regarded the scandalous leak on the eve of the meeting of information on the letter from Defense Secretary Weinberger in which he entreated the President not to make any agreements with the Russians. A similar assessment is made of the Pentagon's divulging, during the meeting, secret information of fresh tests under the "star wars" program and the no less provocative statement by the said Abrahamson ~~that~~ after the meeting work on the Strategic Defense Initiative will be conducted much faster and more effectively.

As you know, these provocations did not reach their mark. The Geneva meeting went ahead. The Soviet leadership deemed it necessary, even in such a tense atmosphere, to hold direct talks with the United States for a personal exchange of opinion on cardinal questions of war and peace. Although it did not prove possible to solve specific problems of arms limitation and reduction, the sides confirmed an accord on the need to seek ways to prevent the arms race in space and halt it on earth. They declared the inadmissibility of nuclear war and their renunciation of the aim of military superiority. All this was received in the world, including among U.S. allies, with a frank sigh of relief. But not in the Pentagon: The very possibility of any accords throws the generals, and all who make a living out of the war business, into a cold sweat. That is why they are so energetically trying to prove now that everything will be the same as before.

'COMMON UNDERSTANDING' ACHIEVED AT GENEVA

LD251751 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Throughout the whole of this week the eyes of mankind have been fixed on Geneva and the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the first in the past 6 and 1/2 years. It is hardly right to give a simple assessment to an event of such importance. The Geneva meeting has started a dialogue aimed at achieving changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and the world in general; it has created opportunities for movement forward.

The joint statement by the Soviet and U.S. leaders that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that there can be no victors in nuclear war, and that neither of the sides will strive toward achieving military superiority; all this of itself is of enormous significance if it is implemented consistently in practical deeds.

Of course, it would have been for better if it had been possible to reach agreement in Geneva on the key problems of ending the arms race. This, unfortunately, did not happen. Major differences continue to remain between the sides on questions of principle. However, it is important that, given all the differences in views and assessments, a common understanding has been revealed on the impermissibility of nuclear war, the threat of which requires that we learn the ability to coexist.

Cardinal changes have taken place in the world over the past decades. Now it is a question not just of the confrontation of two social systems, but of a choice between survival and mutual destruction. Questions of war and peace have been placed at the center of world politics by the very course of history. The pivotal point of Soviet-U.S. relations now is the problem of security; that is to say, the searching for an agreement to ensure identical security for both sides. Accordingly, it is necessary to become accustomed to strategic parity as the natural condition of Soviet-U.S. relations; if there is to be discussion, then it must be about how the level of this parity can be lowered by joint efforts and how the nuclear arsenals can be reduced step by step.

From this, however, yet another conclusion logically follows. Neither the United States nor the USSR must open the door to military rivalry in new spheres -- in concrete terms, in space. That would not merely whip up the arms race in all directions but would end any restraint of this race and would make it irreversible. It remains to be hoped that these arguments will be taken into consideration in a proper manner by the U.S. side.

Although it was not possible to solve concrete problems of limiting and reducing armaments in Geneva, the January accord between the ministers of foreign affairs was confirmed there, that ways should be sought that would make it possible to prevent an arms race in space and end the arms race on earth. This point of view has now been confirmed at the level of the leaders of both states; importance of principle is attached to this in the Soviet Union.

GRUNEVSKIY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF SUMMIT FOR CDE

LD221841 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, November 22 TASS -- The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva have riveted the interest of the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, summing it up as an event of international importance.

Speaking at the conference's plenary meeting, leader of the Soviet delegation Oleg Grinevskiy called the forum's attention to the indepth assessments of the current dangerous turn of events in the world and the ways of overcoming it, which were made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a news conference in Geneva. The results of the meeting and the shared intent expressed there to facilitate an early and successful completion of the Stockholm conference, the Soviet representative said, can have a fruitful effect on the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords.

Abrahamson Announces, Successful SDI Test

LD220027 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The United States has carried out another test of a space weapon for "star wars," A model of the second stage of an intercontinental ballistic missile was destroyed by a hard plastic shell fired from a pneumatic cannon. This has been revealed by General Abrahamson, who heads the American program for developing an antimissile defense system with space-based segments. The general said he was awaiting orders to speed up work on space weapons.

SUMMIT INSPIRES HOPE FOR NONPROLIFERATION

PM252034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[A. Petrosyants article: "Important Factor; Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Security"]

[Text] Among the key questions of international security discussed at the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, an important place is occupied by problems of eliminating the nuclear threat -- in particular, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The joint Soviet-U.S. statement confirmed the "USSR's and the United States' commitment to the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty and their interest in strengthening -- together with other countries -- the nonproliferation regime and in further enhancing the effectiveness of the treaty, inter alia by expanding its membership."

In actual fact, preventing nuclear weapons from spreading over the planet is an important avenue in the struggle against the threat hanging over mankind, the struggle to curb the arms race. This is one of the main factors in maintaining strategic stability both on a regional and on a global scale. The leading role here belongs to the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty which came into force in 1970. On the basis of this, an international regime of nonproliferation has become established, which is an effective instrument in maintaining peace. The treaty's importance lies in the fact that it bans the nuclear powers from transferring nuclear weapons or control of them to other states; states not possessing nuclear weapons have pledged not to produce them or accept them from others.

The treaty represents the broadest agreement in terms of participants in the sphere of arms limitation: As of today it has been signed and ratified by 131 states. The main result of its 15-year operation lies in the fact that during that period no new state possessing nuclear weapons has appeared in the world. The treaty meets in equal measure the interests of all countries -- large and small, nuclear and nonnuclear, developed and developing. It creates the foundation for states' collective actions to curb the nuclear arms race.

The depositaries of the treaty (that is the keepers of the document and the parties certifying its effectiveness) are the USSR, the United States, and Britain. As one of the depositaries, the Soviet Union seeks to ensure the strict fulfillment, by the states that are parties to the treaty, of the commitments they have assumed. In the international arena the USSR has done and is doing everything in its power not only to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but also to halt the arms race, turn it back, and secure real disarmament.

Let us recall some of the most important Soviet initiatives in this sphere.

In 1982 the USSR unilaterally assumed a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on the other nuclear states to follow its example, which would be tantamount to banning the use of nuclear weapons.

The USSR believes that one of the prime measures in the nuclear disarmament sphere is to halt and ban nuclear weapon tests. In 1980, despite the Soviet side's wish, the talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain on this question, which were successfully reaching a finale, were halted. Our country repeatedly appealed to its partners in the talks to resume them. This proposal remains in force today too. The Soviet Union advocates the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which were signed in 1974 and 1976 respectively.

The USSR introduced onto the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly session (1982) the question "On the Immediate Cessation and Banning of Nuclear Weapon Tests" and also the draft "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on a Complete and General Ban on Nuclear Weapons Tests." This question has assumed special acuteness in the conditions of the contemporary international situation. Its solution would be a real barrier in the way of further improving nuclear weapons and of developing and creating new types of these.

Our country's decision to halt unilaterally, as of 6 August the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima), any nuclear explosions was evidence of the Soviet Union's desire to facilitate the path toward curtailing the nuclear arms race and assist the halting of a dangerous rivalry in building up nuclear arsenals, and of the wish to set a good example. The moratorium was declared until 1 January of next year so as to make a provision for its continuation provided the United States begins to refrain from carrying out nuclear explosions. Such a reciprocal USSR-U.S. moratorium would serve as a good example and create favorable conditions for the conclusion of an international treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons.

A major step in curbing the nuclear arms race could also be the freezing of nuclear arsenals by all states possessing the relevant weapons. At the Soviet Union's initiative, the 38th and 39th UN General Assembly sessions adopted resolutions on freezing nuclear arms both quantitatively and qualitatively. In 1982 at the second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament, the Soviet Union put forward a proposal on elaborating, adopting, and implementing a program of nuclear disarmament in stages.

All this is indissolubly linked with the most topical task -- preventing the militarization of space. If space is placed at the service of war, it will lead to a sharp intensification of the nuclear threat and the destruction [lomka] of all that has been achieved in the arms limitation sphere.

How far the Soviet Union is prepared to go in the cause of disarmament was stated by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to France. Incidentally, he noted at that time that the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty could serve as a good example for the conclusion of an international agreement as regards another means of mass destruction -- chemical weapons.

The Soviet leader's message to participants in the recent third conference to examine the operation of the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty noted its vitality. The USSR, this message said, "is in favor of energetic work being done in all directions to curb the arms race. And, of course, an important place here is still occupied by measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons."

Taking part in the conference were delegations from almost 90 states which are signatories of the treaty. It confirmed that the treaty continues to remain an effective instrument of peace and security and that there is no alternative to it.

However, there are also facts which provoke caution. Certain countries (Israel, the Republic of South Africa, and Pakistan) are not concealing their nuclear ambitions and are stubbornly refusing to sign the nonproliferation treaty. It was no accident that the discussion of problems of preventing the mastering of nuclear weapons by Israel and the Republic of South Africa occupied a special place at the conference. While drawing attention to the need to strengthen the nonproliferation regime, the USSR called for the treaty to be used as a means to attain progress in the matter of nuclear disarmament.

During the discussion at the conference the participating states fell into three main groupings: the Western countries headed by the United States, the nonaligned and neutral states, and the socialist countries.

It is, however, important to note that the representatives of all three groupings deemed the treaty an important tool in the cause of the peoples' security.

A package of problems was examined at the conference connected with the development of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy under conditions of the consistent safeguarding of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. In this connection, attention was drawn up the importance of the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the matter of giving technical assistance to member countries and it was noted that in implementing the guarantees provided for in the treaty, the agency does not place any obstacle in the way of activity concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The world public will undoubtedly welcome the fact that the final document of the USSR-U.S. Geneva meeting enshrines the intention of both powers to continue to promote the consolidation of the IAEA and to support its activity.

At the same time the forum's participants noted the growing interest of states everywhere in the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons and expressed satisfaction at the successful implementation of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) and approved the signing of a treaty on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

The concluding declaration was adopted unanimously. It makes a solemn statement of invariable support for the aims of the treaty -- the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the ending of the nuclear arms race, and the promotion of cooperation among participating states in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The declaration especially noted the great significance of the USSR's moratorium on all nuclear tests. The conference's participants called for the resumption this year of the tripartite talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons testing.

The joint Soviet-U.S. statement adopted as a result of the Geneva summit meeting notes with satisfaction the results of the conference which are, on the whole, positive. At the same time, the USSR and the United States confirmed the pledge which they made according to the nonproliferation treaty to conduct talks in a spirit of good will on questions of the limitation of nuclear arms and disarmament. This inspires hope that the decisions adopted by the conference will be translated into reality.

CEMA CURRENCY COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM251415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Work of Commission"]

[Text] The 45th session of the CEMA standing commission on currency questions was held in Moscow 21-22 November. Taking part were delegations from the CEMA member countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR -- and also a delegation from the SFRY.

Representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank took part in the commission session.

The commission examined the results of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference with regard to the further improvement of currency and financial and credit relations between these countries, drafted proposals on questions concerning the fulfillment at the CEMA session resolutions, and approved the plan for the commission's work for 1986-1987.

LEVIN ASSESSES SUMMIT, PRAGUE PACT MEETING

LD222129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1740 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov with Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] I have telegrams from countries of the socialist community in front of me. They report that the papers frontpage detailed reports on the meeting of the highest leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states which took place in Prague on 21 November. Analyzing the report on this meeting, observers stress that the socialist states are fully resolved to do everything within their power to strengthen universal peace. I request my colleague, Viktor Levin, to tell us of the Prague meeting's significance in greater detail:

The document on the Prague meeting says that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a detailed account of the proceedings and results of the Soviet-American summit which ended on that day. The leaders of the fraternal parties and countries expressed full support for the constructive position set forth by comrade Gorbachev at his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the spirit of the joint line expressed in the 23 October 1985 statement of Warsaw Pact member states. I remind you that the essence of this statement is expressed in its title: "For the Removal of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn to the Better in European and World Affairs." At the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states it was noted that the cardinal contemporary problem is halting the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race and a transition to disarmament. The need was stressed in this connection not to permit the militarization of space and the spread of the arms race to space.

Now, when the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the meeting in Geneva and the materials of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's news conference have made the results of the talks between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President known, the conclusion can be drawn that it was precisely the problems mentioned that were at the center of attention.

The top leaders of the fraternal countries highly assessed the exceptionally important contribution the CPSU CC general secretary made to the advancement of the jointly drawn-up peace-loving positions of the socialist community countries during the Geneva meeting. They noted that the frank and forthright conversation that took place in Geneva was necessary and that its results are useful.

Fundamentally important, the Prague meeting's participants stressed, is the joint statement on the inadmissibility of nuclear war and on the sides' renunciation of achieving military superiority. The position of the socialist states' position is well-known in this regard. The Warsaw Pact member states have stated repeatedly that they are not seeking military superiority and this statement was repeated anew at the Prague meeting. At the same time they simultaneously once again said that they will also not allow military superiority over themselves. This question is of fundamental importance. It is not for nothing that the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says outright that the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO, was a historic achievement of socialism. It has strengthened the positions of the USSR, the countries of socialism, and all progressive forces, and upset the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles on victory. Preserving this balance, the draft new edition of the CPSU program notes, is a serious guarantee for safeguarding peace and international security.

The fact that the United States is also renouncing the achievement of military superiority today was assessed at its true value by the fraternal countries. However, these are only words thus far. The results of the Soviet-American summit have created more favorable opportunities for normalizing the international situation and for a return to detente. It is important that these opportunities be turned into practical deeds by both sides. It won't be our state that holds things up. For, as Comrade Gorbachev said: The Soviet Union will make every effort to achieve a practical solution to the tasks of reducing the arms race and strengthening peace. He made such a statement at the Prague meeting; And, our friends know full well that it will be precisely like that.

RACHKOV ANALYZES ECONOMIC TIES WITHIN CEMA

PM211716 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46, Nov 85 (Signed to press 11 Nov 85) p 22

[Observer B. Rachkov article under the rubric "Socialist Integration in Action": "Equality and Internationalism"]

[Text] The advantages of socialism as a new social system are becoming more convincing year by year. "The successes of socialism are all the more impressive," the draft new edition of the CPSU program says, "because they have been achieved in the briefest of historical periods and under conditions of incessant pressure by imperialism -- from economic duress and ideological subversion to direct attempts to organize counter-revolutionary coups."

Truly equal relations between countries, founded on the principles of Leninist internationalism and embodied most fully in the socialist community, have become a powerful factor for the new society's social and economic progress. The community's members -- the CEMA and Warsaw Pact countries -- are united by common fundamental interests and objectives and by bonds of broad and multifaceted cooperation. History knows of no other community of countries where no one does or can enjoy special rights and privileges. The need for the increasingly close rapprochement of the socialist countries stems from the very essence and nature of socialism.

While the law of inequality in economic development operates in the capitalist world and the strong countries grow richer at the cost of plundering the weak and consolidating their backwardness by all possible means, socialism creates conditions for bringing the less developed countries up to the level of the leading ones.

This is totally beyond the grasp of bourgeois ideologists who are accustomed to thinking in terms used by oppressors. Bourgeois propaganda is constantly refining its slander against the world's first socialist state and the world's first economic alliance of sovereign socialist countries, which is rallied around it.

According to one of the most widespread bourgeois conjectures, the foreign economic policy of all CEMA countries is allegedly dominated by the interests of the Soviet Union, which has supposedly chained its CEMA partners to itself and deprived them of all independence.

This brazen lie is totally refuted by facts. Being sovereign states, all CEMA partners are entitled to and do develop business relations with all countries in the planet.

Take statistical data from the CEMA countries and the UN Secretariat. It follows from them that the total foreign trade volume of all the USSR's CEMA partners in 1984, for example, amounted to about R173 billion. Trade with the Soviet Union accounted for only R73 billion of this total, while the bulk -- R100 billion -- represented our partners' trade with each other and with dozens of other countries in the world.

At times our ill-wishers go to the other extreme and attempt to belittle the USSR's role in the socialist community countries' foreign trade, which is also contrary to the truth. The USSR's role as a powerful stabilizing factor for the other CEMA countries' growth has been displayed in a particularly vivid fashion over the last few years, when the world market has shrunk appreciably under the influence of the latest capitalist crisis and competition between exporters has increased sharply, forcing them to curtail deliveries, close down hundreds of enterprises and shops, and throw millions of working people out on the streets. According to UN data, total capitalist exports in 1984 fell by 110 billion dollars or 6 percent in comparison with 1980.

As for the CEMA countries, their reciprocal commodity exchange in the same period rose by over 50 percent and last year reached R185 billion. Moreover, exports from the other community countries to the Soviet Union increased by R21.4 billion to \$34.6 billion a year, which is 62 percent growth. The growing export deliveries to the USSR not only help the further growth of our partners' economic potential but also enable them, of course, to increase their purchases of Soviet commodities they need, including those which are difficult or impossible to purchase in the West. Imports by other CEMA countries from the Soviet Union increased over the same period by R24.3 billion to R38.2 billion, representing a 57 percent increase.

Such reciprocal deliveries expand the material base, thus ensuring that, despite certain difficulties of a global nature, the CEMA countries' economy continues not only to function normally but also to develop along an ascending line and guarantee growing prosperity for the working people.

The conjectures by CEMA's opponents about some kind of dominance of USSR interests within the council are also refuted by the actual structure of our foreign trade ties.

Mutual Assistance and Progress

The most powerful industrial power among the CEMA countries, the Soviet Union is also the largest exporter of machines and equipment. In 1984 alone it exported machines and equipment worth a total of about R9.3 billion. But machine building output accounts for about 10 percent of the total volume of Soviet deliveries to other community countries. At the same time, almost one-half of these countries' exports to the Soviet Union consists of machine building output. Furthermore, this high proportion is typical not only of the GDR or the CSSR, which are traditionally the most developed industrially, but also of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and Romania, which were agrarian or agrarian-industrial countries when they joined CEMA.

The sharp difference in the structure of Soviet exports and of the exports of most other CEMA countries has its objective historical and international roots.

It is well known that the majority of CEMA countries do not have adequate quantities of various natural resources. Imperialism imposed a cruel raw materials boycott from the very emergence of the community of socialist states. And even though the USSR's natural resources are not unlimited. Our country, guided by its international duty to the fraternal countries, started developing its extractive sectors in the light of not only its own requirements but also the needs of other socialist countries.

At the same time, the USSR actively assisted the socialist industrialization of the other community countries. It selflessly helped them to develop various machine building sectors based not only on domestic consumption but also on the requirements of other community members, including the creation of conditions to effect payment for imported raw material commodities by deliveries of each country's own machine building output.

Throughout the postwar period Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and Romania alone have built and commissioned about 500 industrial enterprises with the USSR's assistance. They have made a tangible contribution to ensuring that these countries joined the ranks of industrially developed states with high levels of industrial exports back in the sixties. In 1983 alone they exported machine building output worth almost R12 billion, including output worth R7.4 billion to the Soviet Union.

For its part, the Soviet Union supplies the other community countries with various machine building output, including extremely complex high-precision equipment. At the same time, it also continues to supply a significant part of the vitally important types of raw materials and fuel which, over the last few decades, they have found it possible to purchase in bulk and on a long-term mutually advantageous basis only from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the opening up of more and more additional fuel and raw material resources and their transportation in constantly growing quantities are becoming increasingly expensive. It is the CEMA countries' unanimously held view that, at the present stage of socialist economic integration, the utilization and cross-border haulage of large additional quantities of raw materials are less effective than their economical and thrifty use. Therefore, according to the CEMA members, the prevailing imbalances in the structure of exports of the USSR and its council partners are not in their mutual interest and must be gradually eliminated.

It is well known that at present most CEMA countries are in the process of transferring their national economy onto a primarily intensive path of development. This, in turn, presupposes without fail a reduction of the material- and energy-intensiveness of social production and the broader practical utilization of local, including renewable, natural resources on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress.

These circumstances render inevitable the enhancement of the role played in foreign trade turnover by the machine and technical component in exchange for reducing the proportion of fuel and raw materials, and also by increasing deliveries of new and latest equipment from the USSR to the other community countries. In particular, the development of the nuclear power industry in the community countries is being accompanied by a substantial increase in the deliveries of basic equipment for nuclear power stations from the USSR and the CSSR. Furthermore, the commissioning of all nuclear power stations either under construction or planned to be built in the European CEMA countries alone will eliminate the need to deliver there an additional annual quantity of almost 70 million metric tons of the mineral fuel.

The intensification of this trend, together with the further enhancement of the quality of Soviet machine building output, will help our country's national economy to fulfill more successfully one of the important tasks set by the "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000":

"The structure of trade with foreign countries is to be improved, primarily through increased sales of machinery, equipment, and other highly processed products."

New Horizons of Cooperation

Intensive development, including the improvement of the structure of reciprocal output deliveries, is also impossible without an internationalist approach toward it by all community countries. The CEMA countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow in 1984 demonstrated their complete unanimity that, at the present stage of socialist economic integration, one of the most important tasks concerns the economy's accelerated transition to intensive tracks and the enhancement of its efficiency through an improved structure of social production, rational and economical use of existing material and labor resources, and better utilization of fixed capital and of scientific and technical potential.

"Mutually acceptable decisions on issues," the Moscow conference statement says, "will be elaborated in the light of objective economic conditions in the USSR and the other CEMA countries and of these countries' structure of production and reciprocal commodity turnover. This will ensure mutually advantageous compensation for incurred expenditure and will provide opportunities for the further deepening of steady long-term production specialization within the socialist community's framework."

Broad opportunities in this direction will be provided by the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs and bilateral specialization and production sharing programs which have already been signed. New prospects will also be provided by the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress through the year 2000, which is currently being elaborated. The CEMA countries' economic summit conference, which pointed our countries in the direction of sharply increasing efficiency of cooperation, marked the beginning of a new stage in the onward development of socialist economic integration. Each one of its major stages presents new major tasks whose solution is often linked with the overcoming of difficulties which are inevitably encountered by trail-blazers. The successful solution of these tasks will be inevitably promoted, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, by "the coordination of actions on questions of principle, comradely interest in each other's successes, punctilious execution of obligations that have been undertaken, and profound understanding of both national and common, international interests in their organic interrelationship."

BIRYUKOV ON NATO'S 'EXPANDING SPHERE OF ACTIVITY'

LD251725 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Expanding NATO's Boundaries" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Richard Burt demanded that West Germany take part in the organization of military manoeuvres outside Europe and, in part, in the Persian Gulf area. A report to this effect was published by the Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER which informed readers about the U.S. ambassador's speech at an international seminar in Munich. And although Bonn government officials tried to dodge an immediate answer saying, according to the newspaper, that under the Constitution the West German Armed Forces can be used only to defend the country's territory, R. Burt's statement cannot be assessed otherwise than another invitation to a NATO member country to take part in expanding the sphere of activity of this military-political bloc to the Persian Gulf region.

Washington, which proclaimed the Persian Gulf a zone of its "vital interests", has long since been advocating, under the plea of the "defense of the West's interests of the Persian Gulf states. The concept of "labour division" among the allies in the NATO bloc germinated back under President Carter. It provided for a re-deployment of the bloc member countries' forces in Europe with a view to releasing U.S. Navy and Air Force and also ground forces to be moved eventually to the Persian Gulf zone. The next U.S. Administration to have taken office transformed this concept into an idea of the "NATO permanent presence" in the Indian Ocean.

Our allies should realize that there is an interconnection between NATO strategy and the use of our armed forces in South-West Asia, said General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe. Washington demanded that its NATO European partners make declarations about the West's solidarity and, moreover, take a direct part in the "foul work", namely, interventionist operations in Near and Middle East countries, for which it was proposed to form the so-called "allied Rapid Deployment Forces".

The allies responded to this "hint" with understanding. This is seen from the moves by Britain and France to increase, in the wake of Washington, their military presence and the move by West Germany to dispatch West German naval ships to that area. It is reported that the British military establishment planned the holding next year of large-scale exercises in Oman to practice methods of armed interference outside NATO's zone of operations. Their thrust is seen from the scenario of the manoeuvres itself envisaging a rapid movement of British troops to the Persian Gulf area to "repel the threat" to the Persian Gulf countries from neighbouring states. By the way, according to the London "GUARDIAN", in this case British "rapid deployment forces" will join the U.S. interventionist forces bearing the same name.

The motive for their joint interference, the newspaper believes, can well be U.S. contentions about the need to "defend oil shipments" to the West.

By the way, intervention can be provoked by anything to the point of the contention that "tension in the Persian Gulf, possibly, benefits the USSR". The existence of this "motive," so to say, was admitted by none other than Robert Kingston, chief of the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), who is in charge of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces".

In the recent interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper "AL-QABAS" he named several such "motives" for armed interference at once, disregarding what he described as the U.S. understanding of the Gulf states' striving for sovereignty.

The actions of the United States and its allies in the blocs are not only the examples of flagrant disregard for norms of international law, sovereignty and independence of the countries in the region, they create explosive situations harbouring direct threat to peace in that region and all over the world.

CSCE CULTURAL FORUM IN BUDAPEST TERMED 'SUCCESS'

West 'Torpedoed' Document

LD251903 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 25 TASS — TASS correspondent Alexander Kuzmin reports:

The cultural forum of the states, parties of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been a success, though the delegations of Western countries torpedoed the signing of the final document. The forum has been an important part of the process which was ushered in Helsinki. It has enabled the workers in culture of 33 European countries and also the United States and Canada to have a frank discussion of destinies and ways of development of culture of the European Continent, of what should be done in the interests of development and expansion of cultural cooperation between them. This was stated at a press conference in Budapest today by deputy head of the Soviet delegation to the forum, Ambassador Yuriy Kirichenko.

He said that during the whole period of the forum's work representatives of Western countries, NATO above all, were thinking to lead the discussion away from important questions of the artist's place in the present-day world, the responsibility of the workers in culture for world peace. But prominent workers in culture of Western states did not follow the way their political leaders preferred, and continued an interested and useful conversation. The discussion at the forum was very useful. The evidence of that being a multitude of joint proposals submitted by West and East European workers in culture. It is representatives of Western countries that are to blame that these proposals are not destined to be adopted.

Speaking at the press conference, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR Georgiy Ivanov noted the forum enabled outstanding workers in culture of European and North American countries to share with each other their thoughts, cares and sometimes concerns.

Sometimes we saw that some of our Western colleagues were either not informed of the real content of processes in the sphere of culture, taking place in our country, or were greatly misled by somebody. This refers to questions of materialization in the USSR of genuine, not declarative, freedom of creativity guaranteed legally and materially.

The more so, one was surprised to hear slanderous judgements by representatives of the United States, the country where there are crying examples of infringement upon man's cultural rights, derogation of his dignity, where full disregard is shown for destinies of millions of people, let alone separate personalities, where huge masses of people are just denied the right to have an access to accomplishments of culture and literature, where whole peoples are subjected to cultural genocide, where imperialism in culture was made a matter of state policy.

The meetings and contacts at the forum, the dialogues enabled to single out the main problems now uppermost in the minds of the workers in culture. These are questions of development of international cultural cooperation, preservation of cultural legacy, the distinctive character and diversity of the national cultures, stressed Georgiy Ivanov.

Deputy Culture Minister Comments

LD261117 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 26 TASS -- Georgiy Ivanov, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, has described as "serious and businesslike" the atmosphere that reigned at the Budapest cultural forum of states, participants in the European Conference of Security and Cooperation. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, he stressed the Budapest forum has borne out the viability of the principles of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and of the spirit of Helsinki.

"The forum was addressed by noted representatives of creative intellectuals, who expressed what they thought on vitally important issues of the day. They spoke of the development of international cultural exchanges, the problem of preserving the identity of national cultures and a careful treatment of the cultural legacy of the past. Among other subjects discussed at the forum was the need to oppose such negative things in the work of mass media in the West as transmission of cheap TV and radio productions.

"The Soviet delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries made a number of proposals aimed at further promoting international cultural cooperation and cultural links. Thus they raised the question of the historical responsibility of workers in culture for the destinies of human civilisation and the use of achievements of culture and art for strengthening peace and friendship among the nations. It must be said that ideas similar to those set forth in these proposals were expressed by many speakers at the forum."

"The cultural forum in Budapest was meeting against a background of a complicated international situation, which adds to the importance of such meetings, for attainment of mutual confidence and mutual understanding is more important today than ever before. Cultural personalities have an important part to play in this respect and must not stay aloof from the solution of historical problems. There is no doubt that the general agreement on exchanges and contacts in the fields of science, education and culture, signed recently in Geneva between the USSR and the USA, will give a fresh impetus to international cultural cooperation."

The results of the work done at the forum will make themselves felt for a long time to come and stimulate creative work, Georgiy Ivanov stressed.

Kirichenko Meets Security Committee

LD250942 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 23 TASS -- Deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the cultural forum, Ambassador Yuriy Kirichenko, had a meeting here with a delegation of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The delegation consisted of Vice-President of the Greek Association of Political Sciences E.Z. Maynod and Secretary of the Hungarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation A. Papp-Somos.

During the conversation with members of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Yuriy Kirichenko dwelt at length on the participation of the Soviet delegation in the work of the cultural forum, on the proposals that the Soviet delegation tabled on its own or jointly with delegations of other countries with a view to developing and improving cultural cooperation among participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

U.S., OTHERS CITED ON ATTACKS ON DIPLOMATS

LD241216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, Nov 24 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union has named the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Switzerland as countries in which its diplomatic and consular staff has met with difficulties and even physical danger.

In a written reply to a UN poll on the security of diplomats, the Soviet Union charged the U.S. with "creating tensions around the Soviet Embassy in Washington, its UN missions in New York and the Consulate General in San Francisco". To substantiate the claim, the letter cites cases of armed and other assaults on Soviet citizens.

The police also have not been spared from serious charges. The letter points to "provocative actions" by the U.S. security service against Soviet diplomatic couriers, especially in San Francisco.

Soviet diplomats also complain that their contacts with U.S. institutions, organizations, schools and business partners are being deliberately restricted or thwarted.

It is not known whether the letter was sent only to the U.N. legal committee which deals with diplomatic security or also to the governments of the countries involved.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON SUMMIT

LD231532 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev.

The Soviet delegation to the First Committee (political and security, including disarmament) of the UN General Assembly has drawn the world community's attention to the results of the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In a special resolution in connection with the Geneva summit, the United Nations expressed the hope that it will give a decisive impetus to the talks on curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan quoted the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as saying in Geneva "we have seen that we have, it seems to me, things in common which can serve as an initial premise for improving Soviet-American relations: the understanding of the fact that nuclear war is inadmissible, that it cannot be waged and there can be no winners in it."

To assess the results of the Geneva meeting correctly, we ought to be realists, Israelyan stressed, and quoted another remark made by Mikhail Gorbachev: "We did not succeed in reaching at this meeting the solution of the most important issues connected with the task of ending the arms race and strengthening peace. There are important disagreements on matters of principle that remain between us. However the President and I have agreed that this work of seeking mutually acceptable solutions to these issues will be continued here in Geneva by our representatives."

The Soviet Union believes that the true significance of the summit may manifest itself only in concrete deeds, Viktor Israelyan said further. For that, both sides should carry out a great deal of work in the spirit of the joint Soviet-American statement. The Soviet Union, for its part, will exert maximum effort so as to seek in cooperation with the United States a practical solution of the tasks of curbing the arms race, reducing the accumulated arsenals and ensuring conditions for lasting peace between our peoples, safe peace on earth and in outer space. We declare this with the full understanding of our responsibility for our own people and the other peoples of the world, Israelyan stressed, and would like very much to expect a similar attitude from the U.S. Administration. We firmly declare that it is possible to stop the arms race and achieve radical cuts in nuclear armaments if there is no arms race in outer space.

WPC ISSUES STATEMENT ON GENEVA SUMMIT RESULTS

LD252139 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Statement of the World Peace Council" — TASS headline]

[Text] Helsinki, November 25 TASS — The World Peace Council issued today the following statement on the summit meeting in Geneva:

The summit meeting in Geneva between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan is a historic step opening the way to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the peoples, not only of the USSR and the USA, but of all countries of the world for a halt to the nuclear arms race on earth, for the prevention of the militarization of outer space and for the eventual elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

The WPC is of the opinion that this meeting has shown that it is possible to ease tensions in the world, to build confidence, to start a new era of detente and to proceed to really constructive negotiations on the reduction of nuclear arms. We welcome the fact that the leaders of the USSR and the USA have agreed to unite their efforts in order to prevent the danger of nuclear war. New agreements on improving Soviet-American relations will also have a positive effect on the international climate.

The positive results of the summit are to a great extent due to the actions of the worldwide peace movement. World public opinion, anti-war and disarmament movements, movements against aggression and intervention have decisively contributed and will continue to contribute to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, to the freedom and independence of peoples.

The WPC appeals to all peace forces to do more than ever before for the key task facing humanity — the prevention of nuclear war. The need is for common actions, in support of the latest peace initiatives, for the banning of space weapons, "star wars" plans, a moratorium on all nuclear tests and a decisive major reduction by 50 per cent in all nuclear weapons. These actions will help to create better conditions for the success of future negotiations on the (?reduction) of nuclear arms.

Conditions are now better than ever for united actions of peace forces. Together all anti-war movements must continue mass actions with new energy, new initiatives, new aspirations, for halting the arms race on earth and in outer space, for the survival of humanity, for social justice and peace, for prosperity for all people.

U.S., UKM, FRANCE OPPOSE UN ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD240045 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 22 TASS -- TASS newsanalyst Vasilii Kharkov writes:

On Thursday the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a draft resolution on immediate termination and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The document is a new important contribution to the world community's efforts to secure an end to the nuclear arms race. The initiative in such a topical matter has been taken by the USSR and other socialist countries which sponsored the above-mentioned draft resolution, which an overwhelming majority of states voted for. Only the United States, Britain, and France voted against it.

The world community has highly appreciated the Soviet Union's unilateral termination of all nuclear explosions from August 6. The appraisal has found its reflection in the document adopted by the First Committee. The document welcomes this step by the Soviet Union as a vivid illustration of its good will and of readiness to resume talks on a total ban on nuclear tests.

The joint message, which the heads of state and government of six countries sent on the eve of the Geneva summit meeting to the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, contained a proposal that all nuclear tests be suspended for one year. The message had it that this term could be extended or tests could be terminated for ever.

The proposal has met with a positive response in the Soviet Union. The document which has been endorsed by the First Committee and which fully supports the proposal indicates that it expresses the strivings of an overwhelming majority of the world community members.

The fact that the United States, Britain and France voted against the draft resolution, shows once again that they intend, contrary to the clearly expressed will of an overwhelming majority of the world community members, to go ahead with the work to develop new types of weapons of mass destruction. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports that hearings on the subject "arms control and national defence" were held in the U.S. Congress recently. Speakers at the hearings did not conceal that requirements connected with a build-up of U.S. own nuclear arsenal. And by no means the far-fetched problems as to verification difficulties, are the main obstacle to U.S. participation in the elaboration of a treaty on a total ban of nuclear tests.

As far as verification is concerned, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev again emphasised at the press conference in Geneva that if the U.S. side ceases any tests of nuclear weapons and if an agreement to this effect is concluded, there will be no problems of control, including international one, on the Soviet side.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

PM221545 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 85 pp 9-11

[Interview with First Deputy Chief of CPSU Central Committee's International Department Vadim Zagladin by Antunes Ferreira in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you view the possibility of coexistence between the two big world blocs?

Vadim Zagladin: We view that issue more broadly. We talk about coexistence -- coexistence among states with different social systems, including, of course, the states belonging to the two blocs. We believe that coexistence is not only possible but also necessary. Alternative... We can see no alternative, since if we do not coexist, we will not exist.

In the first place, it must be acknowledged that there are great differences between the two existing systems and in different fields, such as the social and political fields. So the question will be: How are these differences, these contradictions, to be resolved? Here there could be two options: either by using force or by advancing along the path of peaceful competition. We are in favor of the latter, because the former -- the use of force -- would be a guarantee of extermination under current conditions of conventional, nuclear, and space arms. I wish to emphasize that we have always declared ourselves in favor of peaceful coexistence; even Vladimir Lenin used to talk about the need for it. He was the originator of this idea, and the course of events and also of military technology confirm his ideas. We realize that peaceful coexistence is also a form of struggle, but a form which excludes extermination. I believe that this competition can proceed in the economic field and in the field of supplies, in our own interest.

The second field of competition is the political field: Which should better safeguard political rights? And also the ideological field. That could mean: Which is the more correct ideology?

Last, the resolution of what we call global problems -- food, development, and energy -- must be considered. The vice president of the academy of sciences has just left my office, and we were discussing one of these very problems: energy.

We are convinced that, in this field at least, there are opportunities both for competition and for cooperation. In all these fields we can both compete and cooperate; however, there are forces which regard these opportunities for competition and cooperation as impossible.

In referring to the matter, I have in mind, first, certain forces and circles in the United States. And I specify certain circles because I am quite far from believing that everyone in the United States thinks this way.

Lack of faith in the possibility of coexistence means faith in war -- and it is illogical. Whence does this distrust stem? Is it from fear, fear of losing? But we hope that things will change. We have a lot of time. We will see. We will wait.

In our opinion, most people on our planet are leaning toward coexistence. Representatives of the 35 Helsinki states met recently. The conclusion which we draw from the final results is that the European countries, without exception and taking into account their differences, are in favor of the continuation of peaceful development, and most of the West European countries' representatives talked about the need for a return to the path of detente. Virtually all of the European countries are in favor of this.

We believe that progress along this path is possible.

It Is Difficult To Forecast Results of Summit

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: At this juncture I would like to enter into the details of two points. First, what hopes may be had of the coming summit between Reagan and Gorbachev; and, second, what role do you deem possible for the small countries in this context in which the two superpowers confront each other directly?

Vadim Zagladin: As regards the meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, it is difficult at present to forecast what its results will be. Our stance is very responsible. We have prepared a number of real, specific, and radical proposals in all aspects -- primarily, of course, in the fields of security and disarmament, in the military context.

However, it is very difficult for us to assess U.S. preparedness, because so far we have heard only statements....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I am more interested in Soviet preparedness....

Vadim Zagladin: We have heard statements by various representatives of the U.S. Administration, including the President himself, to the effect that they are also making serious preparations. We are pleased. But why are we concerned? We have made a series of unilateral efforts -- the moratorium on space weapons, the curb on our means of response in Europe, the moratorium on nuclear explosions of any kind. What are the U.S. responses? Practical experiments with regard to space weapons, the continuing of nuclear explosions, and the continued deployment of missiles in Europe. Well, we believe that if these conditions persist, this meeting will produce no results. However, if the United States wishes to sit down and negotiate seriously....., things will be different. Wait and we will soon see.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The USSR'S latest stances make it possible to say that the Soviet delegation will turn up at the meeting with more advantages, at least propaganda-wise, than the United States. In your opinion, are the Soviet Union's proposals positive, or do they have only a propagandist and psychological effect?

Vadim Zagladin: As we understand it, the word "propaganda" means above all verbal statements in favor of certain things or against those same things. All that the Soviet Union has done is not words; it is actual deeds. For instance, we have stopped nuclear explosions.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But it is said that you did so because you have already carried out your research program.

Vadim Zagladin: I know that it is said in the West that we have stopped the explosions because we have already carried out the program. The moratorium on the measures in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles is also a deed, and it is a deed which carries a certain danger, because the United States is still increasing the number of those missiles. What is the aim of our conduct? In the first place, to demonstrate that this is a practice brought about by a political will; that is, to continue actions in favor of peace.

Second, to create an atmosphere more favorable to the negotiations. And if the United States regards these actions as "propaganda," why does it not follow the same example; that is, conduct the same "propaganda"?

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: DER SPIEGEL recently published a report to the effect that, irrespective of Soviet statements of the kind which you are now making, SS-20 missiles are still being deployed. Do you wish to comment on this?

Vadim Zagladin: Well, the DER SPIEGEL report has two aspects, two interpretations. They say that we have moved the missiles, but they do not say from where, to where, and when. In the European part of our country there are regions from which the missiles cannot reach West Europe. So we have deployed no more new missiles in that area since the moratorium was announced. The missiles have been deployed in our Far East, but not over the past few weeks. I should remind you that we have stated that, if we reach an agreement on the deployment of missiles in Europe, we could also freeze the deployment of missiles in the eastern part of the USSR.

Role of Small States

Regarding the role which the small states can play in the area of confrontation between the two big powers, I would like to make a number of remarks to you. First, I should state that the present-day world does not have just two poles. There is West Europe, which has its own importance and significance; there is Japan; there is a new grouping of states which is taking shape in the Pacific region and which already has a political significance; there is Latin America, which also has its voice....

Second, it is clear that there are two states which are economically more powerful, and which are also powerful in the military sense -- the United States and the Soviet Union. But in this connection we proceed from the idea that this supremacy does not give them additional rights with regard to other countries. On the contrary, it increases their responsibility and, above all, the responsibility for maintaining peace.

I know it is sometimes said that there is no scope for action for the small states. This is not true. A specific example is the Helsinki conference. In fact, it was convened because of the role played by the small countries. If, on the one hand, we were pressing for the convening of the conference, the United States did not want it, and it was the Europeans who pushed it through. The same thing happened with regard to the Stockholm conference and other important meetings. Right now slow progress seems to have begun, owing to the initiative of the neutral countries and France. Thus Europe still has its place and plays its role. But at the same time it seems to us that this role could be even greater, even though the ideological and political differences between the countries of East and West Europe are considerable and numerous. But in the field of the expansion of cooperation, there has been no proposal by the West European countries which has been rejected by the East block countries. We may have our own viewpoints, we may propose amendments, but that is what discussion is.

Espionage Affair in Britain

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Concerning this issue of relations with the West European countries, what importance do you attach to the dispute which recently arose in Britain and involved the initial expulsion of Soviet citizens accused of espionage?

Vadim Zagladin: We regard the British Government's actions as unjustified, and we hope that this is just an episode.

The British foreign secretary has had a meeting with our minister Shevardnadze, and they discussed these problems. The two sides stated that they wish to advance along the path of the development of relations. Of course, we emphasized as a precondition that there should be no incidents like this in the future.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Turning now to the prospects for the future, I would like to know whether you believe that the summit could replace or merely supplement the negotiations normally taking place in Geneva?

Vadim Zagladin: We believe that this meeting will not be a substitute; it will be a complementary element. We hope that this meeting will facilitate the negotiations taking place in Geneva, whose third stage has now begun. It is apparently during this stage that specific proposals, specific ideas, will be discussed.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will this represent for the USSR the resumption of the former SALT negotiations and, implicitly, their development; or could it be, in the Soviet Union's opinion, a much greater advance?

Vadim Zagladin: Logically, we could view this process as a development, in the sense that it is the continuation of the same path. But, at the same time, they are new negotiations, and their aim, as we understand them, is to move forward. The two SALT agreements were arms limitation agreements. Now we must proceed to reduction.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: As far as reduction is concerned, a new factor has emerged through what is known as "star wars." Is not the Soviet Union also interested in embarking on a course corresponding to the deployment of a system similar to the U.S. system?

Vadim Zagladin: We are opposed to the militarization of space. Both sides have reconnaissance satellites; however, these are not weapons, and such satellites could be useful in the field of monitoring. With regard to placing weapons in space orbits, we are categorically opposed; and if the United States comes to implement its plans, we will certainly find our own response. It will not necessarily be a copy of the U.S. system. We will choose our own path.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Again in this field, what is your opinion of the French Eureka project?

Vadim Zagladin: As regards this project, I can tell you that not everything is clear to us yet. They say that it is a peaceful project, and we can see that there are many elements in it which could have a peaceful use; but, at the same time, we know that modern technologies can have a dual application, and it is not clear to us at present to which and the greater amount of research will be devoted.... We have some doubts because the same companies which wish to take part in Eureka have also taken part in "star wars." So we will see, we will enquire, and only afterward will we determine our stance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let us change the subject. I would like you to give an account of what is termed here the renewal of methods and developments since General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's coming to power.

Vadim Zagladin: What is happening now in our country falls within the Soviet Union's process of development. We are now entering a new stage; and the steps which we are now beginning to take are of a radical nature. We do not conceal the fact that in a number of fields there have been incorrect decisions, or sometimes others have been taken belatedly. But this is not the main thing. The main thing is that the very development of our country has reached such a point that new decisions are necessary.

The production base has reached such a level in its development that it is vital to change over to new technologies, and the use of those new technologies also requires change in management methods.

Combine Centralization With Certain Regional Independence

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In what way?

Vadim Zagladin: From the very beginning of our existence and the existence of our economy, we have combined centralization with a certain degree of independence for some regions of our country. At each stage of our development, the correlation of forces between these two elements have been different. For instance, in the face of the danger of war, everything was centralized, everything was directed toward the defense of the fatherland. Now the situation is different in both the national economy and the political field. Now we must consider how we must retain centralization and in what areas we will have to increase the rights of the local authorities and bodies.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Could it be said that the Soviet Union will become a consumer society?

Vadim Zagladin: No, but for the moment we are discussing the methods. And in this area of methods we pin many hopes on the enlargement of workers' collectives' rights, on what we call the human factor. This phenomenon is being widely considered in our country; about 70 percent of the administration's various decisions have come to be taken, taking into account the opinions of the workers themselves. But in our opinion, this is still not much. Moreover, participation is tending to increase. For instance, the number of letters sent by citizens to the Central Committee, the government, and the newspapers -- letters in which they express their ideas and their proposals for the improvement of the institutions' functioning -- has recently increased considerably. Taking into account this participation and these citizens' aspirations, we are going to double the country's industrial potential over the next few years, that is, by the year 2000. From the viewpoint of quality, we are going to achieve the maximum level of productivity and work. The ultimate aim is to increase the quality of life.

Concerning the consumer society, as you asked, we say No! We do not wish to create a society of that kind! Of course, we will do our utmost -- and we are already doing a great deal -- to satisfy material needs, although we believe that reasonable needs should always be taken into account. This does not mean limiting, but directing and guiding to ensure that the improvement of material conditions is not people's sole aim, but rather serves the human personality's development. Hence increased material well-being is an important aim; but at the same time we are also concerned with cultural improvement, the quality of leisure, aesthetic development, and relations between human beings and nature. All this enters into our idea of improving and raising the quality of life. Nevertheless, we will also concern ourselves with the defense of the country, in accordance with what the situation requires.

But in the same way as always, we will devote attention to these two tasks in parallel. However, the less we spend on defense, the more we will be able to spend on peaceful development. But -- I repeat -- in any event, we will advance in both directions.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: However, I will persist with the issue of renewal: renewal of structures, but also of people. There is a great deal of talk about the "young people" and their rise in the Gorbachev era....

Vadim Zagladin: As regards the renewal of cadres, it must be said that this has always occurred, except that now this process is proceeding somewhat more rapidly because of very natural reasons. The generation of leaders who attained their posts after the war is now old -- which is natural. Among the new leaders, we choose those who can most efficiently achieve the aims and perform tasks which are constantly demanding, not simply young people, but, I would say, people who are dedicated to our cause, who are competent and vigorous.

Issue of Soviet Gerontocracy

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does this mean that the so-called "Soviet gerontocracy" is in the process of disappearing?

Vadim Zagladin: But why gerontocracy?! The world belongs to the old! The old men leave the arena and are followed by others. There has already been a period of rejuvenation in the Soviet Union -- a similar situation -- because the people who carried out the revolution were already old. And as for the generation of the forties, which won the war, it was it which determined the country's development after that war. Now the time has come for its replacement. But in any event, the process of change has always occurred.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What is your opinion of the current state of relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union? There are those who say that, even at the state level, Moscow gives priority to its relations with the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party]. Is this so?

Vadim Zagladin: Well, I will begin by explaining our principled stance on this issue. We always proceed from the idea that there is a state policy. In our case it is the policy of peaceful coexistence, which does not depend on this or that state's social or political system. We do not bring ideological and political differences into the field of state relations. On the other hand, we have our own ideology; we have our party which maintains relations with other parties that espouse the same ideology or another close to it. We have no monopoly in this instance. I believe that the two things should not be mixed.

As for relations among parties, I must say that we have and will continue to have excellent relations with the PCP. As for state relations, they are normal. We have interstate contacts -- contacts at the parliamentary, trading, and cultural levels -- and these contacts will continue to develop. In this connection, I deem it necessary to say that the PCP has always declared itself in favor of the development of relations between our two states, irrespective of the political forces leading them. And we understand this stance perfectly, because relations between our two states correspond to our two peoples' wishes and the interests of coexistence and peace. And this is the main point. So -- I repeat -- these two spheres should not be mixed.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Could the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal be reflected, for instance, in the Soviet Union's relations with the former Portuguese colonies in Africa?

Vadim Zagladin: Well, the former Portuguese colonies have long been independent states, and Portugal also maintains relations with them. So I can see no problem in that field.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I am referring, for instance, to the stance of certain states which believe that Portugal could be a privileged interlocutor with respect to those same states' relations with the former Portuguese colonies, in view of the good knowledge which Portugal has of Africa.

Vadim Zagladin: We need no intermediaries, either in our relations with Portugal or in our relations with the former colonies, because -- I repeat -- they are independent states.

REAGAN INFORMS CABINET OF GENEVA SUMMIT RESULTS

LD260016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] President Reagan has officially informed the members of his Cabinet about the results of the meeting in Geneva. In this connection, ABC television predicts: Now tense talks will start within the U.S. Government itself. There will be some who will say that, therefore, the President must do something to meet the Soviet initiatives. The more conservative members of the administration, however, will be insisting that he display toughness.

REGIONAL INITIATIVE STEMS FROM 'FALSE PREMISE'

LD252150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program; presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] As for as the U.S. President is concerned, he went to Brussels from Geneva to inform his NATO partners about the Soviet-U.S. meeting. And when he returned to Washington he addressed Congress on the results of the talks with the Soviet leader.

The Soviet side stressed in Geneva that, when drawing up policy, it is important to have a correct perception of the surrounding world and to take historic realities into consideration. It is incorrect to depict all contradictions and conflicts in different regions as the outcome of rivalry between East and West, as the ubiquitous hand of Moscow. And it is indeed from this kind of false premise that the United States' regional initiative stems, the initiative set out at the UN General Assembly 1 month ago. It lets it be understood that the absence of peace in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua is allegedly the result of the activities of the Soviet Union. As a recipe the following formula is offered: talks between the warring sides, democratic reconciliation, and economic assistance. The authors of the regional initiative deliberately list only those hot spots where armed counterrevolution is trying to overthrow revolutionary power with assistance from outside. What kind of democratic reconciliation can there be here? It is not by chance that they pass over the situation in the Middle East and in South Africa. For then, according to their own logic, they would have to campaign for direct talks and for a drawing together between Tel Aviv and the PLO, between Pretoria and the ANC. And would the Zionists and the racialists agree to that?

U.S. IMPERIALISTS EXERCISE SOCIAL REVANCHISM

LD252209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program; presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. President once again expounded his approach to regional conflicts, in Congress. He promised to help in the future, too, freedom fighters, by which Washington means counterrevolutionaries. When we see external forces threatening other peoples, forces that might thrust upon them the power of a minority, with the aid of arms, we help them to resist — the President said to us, when he received Soviet journalists in the White House.

If we were to take these words, as they say, at face value, it would turn out that Washington supported the Vietnamese patriots against the French colonizers; or that it is an uncompromising opponent of apartheid in South Africa; or that it supports the fighters for the reunification of Ireland against the repression of the British authorities. But, after all, that is not so. The long list of direct and indirect interventions bears witness to the attempts of the U.S. imperialist circles to turn back the historical clock, to exercise social revanchism. An example of this is the undeclared war against Nicaragua, which has forced the people to rise up in defense of the gains of the revolution. The women of Nicaragua have contributed brilliant pages to the chronicle of this heroic struggle.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO EXERT PRESSURE ON JORDAN

LD261246 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 26 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Regan signed Monday a resolution of the Congress under which the U.S. actually goes back on its proposal on the delivery of a consignment of modern armaments and military hardware to Jordan. The President underlined in his statement made in connection with the signing of the resolution that the proposal would again be raised only if Jordan started direct talks with Israel before March 1, 1986.

Reagan denied that the administration was actually using arms deliveries to the aggregate sum of about 2 billion dollars as an instrument of exerting pressure on Jordan with a view to drawing it into the Camp David process.

However, it is well known that Washington is actively interested in expanding the range of participants in the process which has proved to be a failure, which is based on the principle of imposing separate deals with Israel upon Arab countries and is ignoring the interests of ensuring a truly just settlement in the Middle East. It is noteworthy that along with signing the resolution of the Congress, the President signed the draft law which actually blocks the granting to Jordan of gratuitous loans within the framework of the program of the so-called "aid in the sphere of international security"

U.S. INTENDS TO EXPAND BACKING OF UNITA ACTIONS

LD251054 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 24 TASS - The United States intends to expand subversive activity against the People's Republic of Angola through all-round support for the terrorist UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] grouping. This follows from an interview by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with the NBC television network.

Proclaiming UNITA bandits "freedom-fighters", he spoke of Washington's intention to back their efforts in an effective way.

As already reported, two bills have been submitted for consideration to U.S. Congress. Their sponsors seek the beginning of open and direct deliveries of American weapons and hardware to UNITA bandits, for a sum of 27 million dollars.

AMERICANS WELCOME RESULTS OF GENEVA SUMMIT

PM251245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "What Americans Think About the Geneva Meeting"]

[Text] New York, 24 Nov -- People here followed the Geneva summit meeting with unflagging attention. As recent public opinion polls showed, 88 percent believed the elaboration of foundations for reaching accords on nuclear and space arms control must be the urgent task of the meeting. The speediest reaching of such agreements is advocated by 74 percent of Americans. As also shown by interviews conducted by the newspaper USA TODAY in various parts of the country, this is what the majority of Americans seek.

How, then, have the results of the meeting been perceived here? The press is carrying articles which welcome the start of a dialogue and also the mutual desire expressed in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and to normalize the international situation as a whole. Americans welcome the sides' statement that "nuclear war must never be unleashed, for there can be no winners," their rejection of the desire for military superiority, and their decision to speed up work at the Geneva talks with a view to preventing an arms race in space, ending it on earth, and strengthening strategic stability.

The intention to expand programs of bilateral cultural, educational, scientific, and technical exchanges and joint research and to develop trade and economic ties has also been received positively. J. Giffen, chairman of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council, declared this gives hope of the possibility of expanding Trade and concluding mutually advantageous contracts. However, according to him, much here depends on official Washington, which must lift various sanctions and restrictions on which, incidentally, it is primarily the U.S. side that loses out.

At the same time, there is much that cannot fail to put Americans on their guard. It was only the unprecedented growth of protests, both inside and outside the the United States, against the very dangerous nuclear and space policy of the White House that made the administration agree to the Geneva meeting and sign the joint statement, G. Ferraro, former Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. vice presidency, believes. E. Markey, member of the House of Representatives, recalls in this connection that no really tangible progress was made at the talks in the matter of nuclear and space arms control.

Evaluating highly the Soviet Union's unilaterally announced moratorium on all nuclear explosions, G. Seaborg, a very well-known physicist, urged official Washington to subscribe to the moratorium and sign a comprehensive treaty in this sphere -- which, according to him, would make a weighty contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race and strengthening the sides' confidence.

However, it can be seen that even the start of a Soviet-U.S. dialogue and any step, even a small one, toward the possibility of arms control is not to the liking of the "hawks" and the military-industrial complex.

The assessments being made in the United States of the results of the summit meeting clearly show two trends: the desire of the overwhelming majority of Americans for mutual understanding with Soviet people and to reach accords without delay on the elimination of the nuclear threat and on nuclear and space arms control, and the fierce resistance to this, the only sensible policy, on the party of militarists and arms magnates.

SUMMIT SETS STAGE FOR CONTINUING DIALOGUE

LD261045 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Commentary by station observer Yuriy Reshetnikov]

[Text] Last week's Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and the issues discussed there continue to hold the attention of international mass media. In the United States in particular, there has been a steady stream of comment on issues discussed in Geneva by both sides. Our observer, Yuriy Reshetnikov, has prepared this commentary.

By and large, the results of the Geneva summit apparently have been well received. Indeed, after years of near freezing temperatures in United States-Soviet relations, there has been a general sigh of relief worldwide following the summit. As President Reagan said, that a good start was made in Geneva [as heard] and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev noted that as a result of it, the world has become a safer place. Although the summit has not solved concrete problems of arms limitation and reduction, it has set the stage for a dialogue to effect a turn for the better in United States-Soviet relations and in the world as a whole.

Of principal importance was the joint declaration recognizing inadmissibility of nuclear war and renouncing any attempts to achieve military superiority over each other. While the summit results have received a favorable and generally well-balanced coverage in the United States press, there have also been some conspicuous attempts to cast the meeting as being a victory for the United States side. One ranking administration official specifically noted that the Soviet side was allegedly not insistent on taking a stand against "star wars" in a joint summit statement, which he described as an important step.

The fact is, however -- and it is noted in the joint summit statement -- that the meeting had reaffirmed the January 1985 Soviet-American agreement on the necessity to seek ways of preventing an arms race in space and of stopping it on earth. What is more, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a separate press conference in Geneva, forcefully pointed out that the USSR is prepared for drastic reductions of nuclear arms on condition that the door is slammed shut on an unfolding arms race in space. And you cannot possibly be more explicit on the issue.

At the Geneva meeting, it was explained to the United States side that the "star wars" program would not only spur the arms race in all directions, but would effectively put an end to all restraint in that arms race. Should the door on the arms race in space remain open, this would stimulate United States-Soviet military competition that could easily get out of hand. Even today, we have reached a point beyond which there may be no return.

Whether or not we go beyond that point rests squarely with the American side, given its rigid stand on space strike weapons. And should the worst come to the worst, the Soviet Union would be able to find a response and that response would be effective, less costly, and could be accomplished within a shorter period of time than it might conceivably take the "star wars" program to materialize. However, such a course of events would never be of our making and would not be of our political choice. Our political choice, as noted by the Soviet leader, would be to try and get the United States side to reevaluate the situation and to conduct responsible policies based on common sense.

GEOLOGIST HAILS FUTURE SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

LD251601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Comment by Petr Petrovich Timofeyev, deputy director of the Geology Institute and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] The Soviet-U.S. summit level meeting in Geneva is seen by the Soviet people and the world public as an event on an historical scale, as an important step toward normalizing the international situation. At the microphone is Petr Petrovich Timofeyev, deputy director of the Geology Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Soviet scientists, like all our people, followed the summit level meeting in Geneva with great attention, and they are now discussing the results of the talks with interest.

Soviet scientists welcome the signing of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on contacts and exchanges in the sphere of science, education, and culture. Soviet and U.S. scientists have a large field of activity in which they can apply their efforts in the interests of both states. This includes the study of the world's oceans and the natural environment, the opening up of space, and the treatment of human diseases. The scientists of both countries -- and this was emphasized at the Geneva meeting -- can make a great contribution to solving the problem of the century of using controlled thermonuclear fusion which is in itself indeed an inexhaustible source of energy.

There are examples of fruitful cooperation between our institute with its U.S. colleagues in the study of the geology of the world's oceans. It is true, this cooperation has been cut back in recent years, but now, apparently, opportunities are opening up to renew and further expand them. In a word, there are opportunities for both the USSR and the United States to solve these and many other problems of a purely peaceful nature, to solve the problems of common security and the problems of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Soviet scientists are doing everything on their part to implement these real opportunities.

KISSINGER CRITICIZED FOR VIEWS ON JOINT RELATIONS

PM251345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own political observer V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Adviser or Manipulator?"]

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is one of those U.S. figures who discuss matters with an air of equal assurance regardless of whether they are well informed about them or, to put it mildly, not very well informed at all. Is it possible, for example, to consider him a specialist in scientific communism? Just asking this question is liable to raise a smile even among those in the United States who regard him with awe and respect in view of his quite numerous doctoral degrees.

Kissinger himself, however, is quite unabashedly inclined to regard himself as an expert in that sphere too, coming out in public with judgements which, whatever else they show, betray his ignorance of the subject in question. What principally comes through in his judgements is his enmity toward socialism. All right, Kissinger has been nurtured in the capitalist system. That is the first thing.

In the years since he had to leave high office, Kissinger, judging by his statements, has not added any objectivity regarding relations with socialism to his intellectual impedimenta. Just the reverse. That is the second thing.

In an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST on 17 November Kissinger assumes the role of adviser to the U.S. Administration on how affairs should be conducted with the Soviet Union. He is engaging in wishful thinking. He wants to see our country, our society, yielding to the United States. He is not, of course, unique in this. How many transatlantic "prophets" have at one time talked about socialism's "inability" to match capitalism in the scientific and technical field. And cruelly foundered.

Kissinger is singing an old song. He tries, for example, to convince people that a modern branch of knowledge like information technology "is presenting the Soviet system with new problems." It turns out that "cassettes, videorecorders, and computers, which offer a wealth of technical opportunities, are turning into a threat." A threat to the system which the author of the article regards with such a lack of good will.

But if the matter is indeed as the "specialist" depicts it, why is the extreme right wing of the U.S. bourgeoisie so opposed to the latest technology becoming a promising sphere for U.S.-Soviet trade? Who, in other words, is frightened at the sight of computers and similar equipment in the Soviet people's hands? For your information, Mr Kissinger, they are certain of your close friends in the United States!

It is pointless for some people across the Atlantic to claim one day that the USSR is carrying out military work in outer space and thereby posing a threat to the United States, and then the next day try to persuade people with equal ardor that the Soviet economy "has exhausted itself" and that U.S. military preparations in outer space will therefore place our country in a position where we will be forced "to agree to an historic change in political and strategic relations" with the West.

These are Kissinger's words from the above-mentioned article. Their meaning is clear: The achievement of U.S. military superiority by means of pressure on our country, if not worse.

Of course, the author of the article does not say it as bluntly as that. He wraps his thoughts up in a package that, on the face of it, is more attractive. But the heart of the matter does not change. The author's "logic" sticks out like a sore thumb: The latest weapons must be stepped up!

This is presented as the best tactic for conducting "successful" talks with our side. Namely, armament for the sake of "disarmament." This is also the pretty hackneyed theme of those who would like to lull the public and gloss over weapons and mass destruction.

Lately, here is something else that should be said with regard to these exercises by the U.S. politician. In the article he ascribes sociopolitical changes and shifts that have taken place in a number of regions of the globe where the national liberation and anti-imperialist movement is developing to "Moscow's intrigues." Here the 1985 Kissinger is in conflict with the 1975 Kissinger. Speaking in St Louis on 12 May 1975 he said: We, that is, the United States, must rid ourselves of the notion that every failure of ours is a gain for the USSR or that very difficult problem we have is caused by the Soviet actions. The speaker supported his standpoint by pointing to events in Portugal, the Near East, and Indochina.

It is usually thought that man's wisdom increases with age. That cannot in any way be said in this case.

TALYZIN RECEIVES PRC'S SONG PING IN MOSCOW

LD252159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2134 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 25 November Comrade Talyzin received Song Ping, member of the PRC State Council, minister in charge of the PRC State Planning Commission, who is in Moscow.

XINHUA Report

OW260152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Soviet first vice premier Nikolay Talyzin met today with Chinese state councillor Song Ping who arrived here on his way home from visits to Bulgaria and Poland.

The newly-appointed first vice-premier, who is also chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, had a friendly conversation with Song, his Chinese counterpart. A dinner was given by him in honor of the Chinese guests. Song Ping and his party left this evening for home.

CINEMATOGRAPHY DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

Received by Seypidin

LD241416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] In Beijing, Seypidin, vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, has received a delegation of Soviet cinema officials, headed by Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. Seypidin noted that Soviet cinema art had exerted a major influence on the formation and development of the Chinese cinema. The expansion of Soviet-Chinese cultural cooperation, he said, will promote mutual understanding between the two peoples and two countries. The importance was stressed of establishing cooperation between the two countries not only in the sphere of cinematography, but also television, as well as in exchanges of visiting trainees and delegations of specialists in the field of cinema art.

Meets With Culture Minister

PM251659 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov -- On 23 November Zhu Muzhi, PRC culture minister, received a delegation of Soviet cinematography figures headed by F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, which is visiting Beijing. The minister welcomed the Soviet delegation's arrival aimed at establishing cooperation between the two countries' cinematographers. He noted that Soviet movies, made to a high artistic and technical standard, enjoy great popularity in China.

During the conversation a number of specific questions concerning the broadening of cultural exchanges between the USSR and PRC were broached, particularly in the cinematography sphere. I.S. Shchertbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC, took part in the meeting.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET DAY AT BEIJING FAIR NOTED

PM211081 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Exhibition's Success"]

[Text] Beijing 19 Nov -- A USSR National Day was held 18 November at the Asian and Pacific Countries' International Fair -- "Aspat 85" -- which is being held there.

Thousands of visitors -- representatives of various Chinese enterprises and organizations -- visited the pavilion, whose exhibits familiarize them with the Soviet people's achievements in many spheres of the economy, science, technology, culture, and education. Great interest was aroused among the visitors to the pavilion by examples of Soviet industrial output and books, photographs, and videos about the Soviet people's lives. A TASS thematic artistic photo exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism has been opened. The stands provide information on the development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations and the expansion of contacts between the two countries.

A reception was held at the Soviet Embassy to mark the USSR National Day at the exhibition. It was attended by Wang Yaoting, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and other officials.

PRC PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

PM251325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At National People's Congress Standing Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov -- A session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee has ended here. It adopted laws on controlling border entry and exits for foreigners and citizens of the PRC. These two laws will enter into force 1 February 1986. There was also an examination of the draft law on the fish industry and "the general provision on the PRC civil code" (Draft) which will be passed on for examination by the next session of the National People's Congress of the sixth convocation.

PRC NAVAL CHIEF CONCLUDES U.S. TOUR

LD252145 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 25 TASS -- The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reports that Lu Huaqing, commander of the Chinese Navy, completed his 12-day visit to the United States. During his stay in the U.S. Lu Huaqing had meetings with top officers of the U.S. Navy, and visited a number of naval bases and other military installations in New Orleans, Key West, Orlando, San Diego, and Honolulu.

KOVLAKENKO INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT, RELATIONS

OW230515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO -- Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department, said Friday that the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva has opened the way for normalization of the international situation. In an interview with KYODO News Service, Kovalenko, who is currently on a visit to Japan, also said the summit has given birth to a new spirit toward the relaxation of international tension. However, he said, the Soviet Union has not changed its position in opposing militarization of outer space and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the U.S.-proposed anti-missile system better known as "star wars," project.

If no agreement is reached in this area with the United States, he said, Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev will probably repeat the Soviet stand against SDI during his visit to the United States next year.

Quoting statements made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Kovalenko said the Soviet Union shares their view that the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit will have a great bearing on a fresh start in Japanese-Soviet relations.

Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors and the level of confrontation between them is less intense than in Soviet-American relations, Kovalenko said. Therefore, he suggested, improvement in Japan-Soviet relations should develop faster than in Soviet-American ties.

On Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's planned visit to Japan in January next year, Kovalenko said the Soviet Union hopes to take the opportunity to improve political ties with Japan and expand economic relations between the two countries, including the signing of a long-term trade agreement extending to the year 2000.

He also said the Soviet Union hopes to conclude a bilateral cultural agreement during the visit.

Shevardnadze's visit to Japan will provide an opportunity to develop the Geneva spirit he said. Kovalenko said the Soviet Union shares the Japanese desire to conclude a peace treaty between the two countries, but there are differences in interpretation over the territorial dispute concerning Japan's claim to the Soviet-occupied "Northern Territories."

If the Japanese side is prepared to take a pragmatic approach, he said, it should not raise the territorial issue during Shevardnadze's visit because the Soviet position is that there is no territorial dispute with Japan.

REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Yegorov, Kovalenko Attend

LD180929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates of the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP]. Your congress, the greetings say, is taking place in a complex international situation, when the nuclear missile arms race begun and pursued by imperialism insistently demands that urgent measures be taken to avert the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. A realistic way to do this is indicated in the new initiatives of the Soviet Union, which constantly wages a persistent struggle to halt the arms race and for disarmament, peace, and the security of the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed wishes for the successful work of the 17th JCP Congress, the strengthening of the party's political position in its country on the basis of a persistent struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people, in defense of democracy, and for Japan to pursue a truly peace-loving policy.

A CPSU delegation is taking part in the work of the JCP Congress. It consists of Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

PRAVDA Report

PM201425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents Yu Vdovin and V. Zatselin: "Japan Communist Party Congress Has Opened"]

[Text] Atami (Shizuoka Prefecture), 19 Nov -- The 17th Japan Communist Party [JCP] Congress opened today in a suburb of this resort city. Over 1,000 delegates to the congress will hear and discuss the JCP Central Committee report, examine the question of partial changes to the party program and statute, and elect a new leadership. Representatives of over 20 foreign communist and workers parties, including a CPSU delegation headed by A. G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, are taking part in the work of the congress.

The congress was opened by K. Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee. In his speech of greetings he noted the special significance of the Japanese Communists' present forum, which is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In this connection, K. Miyamoto said, in the slightly more than 3 years since the previous congress the JCP has directed all its efforts toward preventing nuclear war and fully banning and eliminating nuclear weapons. Recalling what he estimated to be the historic importance of the joint statement on talks between the CPSU and JCP delegations which puts forward the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons as an urgent, vitally important task for all mankind, the JCP Central Committee chairman stated the Japanese Communists' determination to continue to make every possible effort to achieve this goal.

Touching on the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva, K. Miyamoto noted: "The reaching of an accord on the proposal for a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear armaments capable of reaching the territories of the USSR and the United States would contribute to the cause of nuclear disarmament and the easing of international tension." The reaching of an accord on banning space weapons is also of importance, he said.

At the same time K. Miyamoto reiterated the well-known position to which the JCP leadership adheres on some international problems and on problems of the international communist movement.

Speaking of the democratic forces' tasks under present conditions, the JCP Central Committee chairman noted the urgent need to eliminate the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, which is flouting Japan's sovereignty and turning it into a "unique hostage of U.S. global nuclear strategy." As a party of the only country in the world to have suffered from nuclear weapons, he stressed, we must make every effort to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons.

T. Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, delivered the JCP Central Committee report at the congress. It analyzed the international situation and assessed domestic events in Japan over the slightly more than 3 years since the 16th party congress. A large part of the report was devoted to questions of preserving peace, achieving disarmament, preventing nuclear war, and banning and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Noting the need to seek ways for the speediest solution of these problems, T. Fuwa at the same time kept quiet about the Soviet Union's numerous constructive peace initiatives aimed at easing tension and reducing the threat of nuclear war and tried to present in an incorrect light the USSR's policy on some problems of the development of the international situation. As at the previous congress, you can discern in the report the desire to demonstrate and substantiate the correctness of the JCP's special position and assessments on questions of war and peace.

In the section on the internal situation in the country T. Fuwa noted the stepping up of right-wing antidemocratic militarist tendencies, the strengthening of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, and the reaction's offensive on the working people's vital rights. Under these conditions, he said, it is essential to launch still more widely the progressive forces' struggle for the abolition of the "security treaty" with the United States, against the policy of serving big capital and the resurrection of militarism, and for Japan's genuine independence and freedom and democracy.

In conclusion the speaker dwelled on questions of party building, pointing to the need to increase the number of CPSU members and the circulation of the party press organs and to step up the party's influence among the masses.

JCP-CPSU Solidarity Meeting

PM251256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Solidarity Meeting"]

[Text] Osaka, 23 Nov -- A solidarity meeting was held here today on the occasion of the 17th Japan Communist Party [JCP] Congress and was addressed by head of the CPSU delegation A. G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet Communists he conveyed cordial greetings to all participants in the meeting and expressed the CPSU's invariable solidarity with the struggle waged by Japan's Communists and democratic forces in defense of the working people's rights and interests, for democracy, peace, and social progress.

Speaking about the Soviet Communists' preparation for the 27th Party congress and the imposing tasks facing the people in the sphere of social and economic development, the head of the CPSU delegation noted that the attainment of the set goals requires peace and a stable international situation which would make it possible to concentrate attention and resources on peaceful creative work.

At the same time, A. G. Yegorov said, we cannot ignore the fact that imperialism is following a policy that is hostile to the interests of the peoples. It is waging secret and open wars against peoples that have taken the path of progressive transformations. This is exactly how matters stand in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia, whose peoples are forced with weapon in hand to defend their revolution from imperialist mercenaries. The revolutions in these countries need support and solidarity, and it is the international duty of all progressive forces to help them.

Our party proceeds from the premise, he went on, that no matter how great a threat to peace may be created by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, a world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

The aggressive policy of imperialism, the Soviet representative said, is opposed by the growing potential of progressive forces in the world. This potential includes the peace-loving policy of socialist states, their strengthening economic and defense might, the policy of the overwhelming majority of states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which are vitally interested in the preservation of peace, and the antiwar movements of the broadest people's masses in all continents.

The recent Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan can be a good start for the strengthening of mutual trust, [and can lead] to normal and stable relations between the USSR and the United States in the interests of all peoples' social progress. It is facts and deeds that will show how these relations will develop. As for the Soviet Union, it has been and will remain opposed to "star wars" and in favor of the elimination of the nuclear threat on earth, the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and peace all over the world.

The CPSU will continue to do everything in its power to create peaceful conditions for Soviet people's creative labor, for the improvement of international relations, and for averting the threat of nuclear war hanging over the peoples. This objective, he pointed out, is also pursued by the Soviet concept of a common comprehensive approach toward the problem of security in Asia. Its essence consists of pooling the efforts of all Asian states, regardless of their social system, for the sake of ensuring peace.

This year, A.G. Yegorov recalled, the world's peoples celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Victory was gained at a high cost. The Soviet people paid for it with 20 million lives, and they are fully resolved not to allow a third world war. Our party resolutely condemns attempts to revise the outcome of World War II, regardless of where such attempts originate, he emphasized.

The speaker noted that in the struggle against the nuclear threat the CPSU cooperates with a large number of countries, parties, public movements, and different political forces, regardless of differences in their approach to various problems. In this connection he recalled the great importance of the joint statement adopted last December by delegations of the CPSU and JCP, which enshrined an accord on cooperation between the two parties in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war and to ban and liquidate nuclear arms.

In conclusion, the head of the CPSU delegation called for the development and strengthening of comradely solidarity between Communists from both countries, for the pooling of efforts in the struggle for lasting peace and security for peoples in Asia and all over the world, and unsparing efforts for the development of relations between the USSR and Japan in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

JCP Territorial Stand Rapped

OW260623 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The 6-Day Japan Communist Party [JCP] Congress ended in Atami on 24 November. The meeting, attended by over 1,000 delegates, adopted the Central Committee's activity report and the draft revisions of the party bylaw and program and elected a new leadership group.

A resolution adopted at the congress points out the dangerous nature of the present government policy, which sacrifices national interests for the sake of alliance with the United States against the will of the majority of the people. The resolution says: The barbarous U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki paved the way for the evergrowing danger of nuclear weapons which is threatening the world today. Therefore, the struggle for a ban on nuclear weapons is the paramount task for all mankind.

In this connection, the JCP Congress adopted a slogan calling for the creation of a government against nuclear weapons, on the basis of unity among broad antiwar democratic forces who are against nuclear war, who demand an early abolition of nuclear weapons and the observance by Japan of the three nonnuclear principles, and who are against converting Japan into a nuclear battleground.

The congress adopted amendments to the party bylaws, including an inclusion of a new clause banning sectarian activity. The JCP's independent line and perception are reflected in revisions and amendments to the party program.

On the other hand, despite its criticism of the Nakasone cabinet, which calls for a final reckoning of the postwar arrangements, the JCP leadership is actually in league with those who are pushing the country down the dangerous road of reassessing the outcome of World War II.

The congress paid much attention to problems concerning the rebuilding of the party, raised by the 14th JCP Congress in 1977, including the task of radically increasing party members as well as strengthening party influence on the masses.

At a 24 November plenum of the newly elected Central Committee, Messrs Kenji Miyamoto, Tetsuzo Fuwa, and Mitsuhiro Kaneko were reelected respectively as Central Committee chairman, chairman of the Central Committee Presidium, and chief of the Secretariat.

The CPSU delegation, which attended the JCP Congress, held talks with Chairman Miyamoto during which there was a frank and friendly exchange of views on various problems concerning the relationship between the two parties. Also present at the talks on the Japanese side were: Presidium Chairman Fuwa, Chief of the Secretariat Kaneko, and Presidium Member Tachiki. Representing the Soviet side were: Delegation leader Yegorov, CPSU Central Committee member and director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee; and Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Central Committee International Department.

CPSU Delegation Returns Home

LD260019 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- A CPSU Delegation, namely member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute at the CPSU Central Committee, Antoliy Yegorov (head of the delegation), and deputy chief of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko returned to Moscow from Tokyo today. The delegation attended the 17th congress of the Communist party of Japan.

DRAFT REVISION OF JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

LD131146 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 13 TASS -- Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has adopted a draft new programme of the party proclaiming a course towards a revision of the country's constitution. The aim of the conservatives is to secure the abrogation of the anti-war provisions of the country's fundamental law and first of all of its Article Nine which proclaims renunciation of war as a means of state policy and which bans the creation of armed forces for ever. At a meeting of the LDP deputies of Parliament, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is the party's chairman, called for effecting the planned revision. The course towards undermining the anti-war provisions of the Constitution has given rise to sharp criticism even inside the ruling party itself. According to press reports, many LDP deputies have openly stated their disagreement with the policy line being pursued by the hawks in the Liberal Democratic Party.

JAPAN LDP LEADER INVITED TO VISIT USSR

OW201247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 20 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), has been invited to visit the Soviet Union in March next year, LDP sources said Wednesday. They said the invitation came from the Soviet ambassador to Tokyo, Petr Abrasimov, who promised a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev if Nikaido makes the trip.

Nikaido had a 40-minute talk with Abrasimov during a reception at the Soviet embassy on Nov 6 to mark the 68th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the sources said.

Nikaido confirmed the invitation Wednesday. While saying he had not made a decision on whether to make the trip, Nikaido gave strong hints that he would like to go, saying, "it is better to go abroad than remain in Nagata-cho," referring to Japan's political nerve center in Tokyo.

Nikaido made a widely publicized trip to the United States last month, and a visit to the Soviet Union is seen among political observers as giving him more political points if he contemplates running for the IDP presidential election when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's second term as IDP president runs out in October next year.

The incumbent IDP president becomes Japan's prime minister because of the party's majority in the Diet.

JAPAN CP PROTESTS OVER KPRP DELEGATION ISSUE

PM181237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "JCP Protest"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Nov -- The Japan Communist Party [JCP] has issued a resolute protest to the Japanese Government in connection with its decision to refuse a delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] entry to the country to take part in the 17th JCP Congress. As (Kh. Tatiki), senior executive of the JCP Central Committee international department, was told by the Ministry of Justice, the ban on issuing entry visas to KPRP representatives was imposed by the Japanese Foreign Ministry on the basis of "foreign policy considerations."

A member of the JCP leadership condemned the authorities' disgraceful actions, describing them as a violation of the generally accepted norms and principles, and demanded that the discriminatory decision be rescinded.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST ASKED TO IMPORT LNG

OW201251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 20 KYODO -- The Soviet Union asked Japan's Electric Power Industry Wednesday to import liquefied natural gas (lng) to be produced in Sakhalin in a Japan-Soviet project from the early 1990s.

The request was made by Y.V. Baranovskiy, chairman of Soyuzgazeksport, responsible for the export and import of gases, when he met with Minoru Masuda, chairman of the fuel committee of the Federation of Electric Power Companies and also vice president of Tokyo Electric Power Co.

The project, aimed at the development of lng in Sakhalin with capital and technology to be provided by Japan, has been stalled by a delay in the Soviet feasibility study and a slackening lng market.

Under the project, Japan was scheduled to import three million tons of lng annually over 20 years from the early 1990s.

Masuda, however, showed reluctance to accept Soviet lng because the Japanese electric power industry has already arranged necessary lng imports until the latter half of 1990s, conference sources said.

While showing understanding of the Japanese position, Baranovskiy asked Masuda to attend another meeting for lng talks. Masuda agreed to the meeting, the sources said.

USSR MAKES CAR PLANT EQUIPMENT INQUIRIES

OW200835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO -- Japanese machinery manufacturers have received inquiries from the Soviet Union for the import of automotive production equipment totaling at least 50 billion yen, industry sources said Wednesday.

Under inquiry from the Soviet automotive and other equipment import corporation, Avtopromimport, are mechanical presses, machine tools, plastics injection moulding machines and other equipment, the sources said. The equipment is needed for modernization of four Soviet automobile factories, including Togliatti and Moscow.

Komatsu Ltd. and Hitachi Zosen Co. said they have received Soviet inquiries for mechanical presses and are starting negotiations with the Soviet corporation.

Kobe Steel Ltd said it has also received an inquiry for vertical plastic injection moulding equipment from the Soviet corporation, and is expected to begin negotiations.

A senior official of the Japan Association for Trade with the Soviet Union and Socialist Countries of Europe said such equipment is being sought for development and production of fuel-saving subcompact cars -- front-wheel drive cars, such as Lada, mainly at Togliatti and Moscow car factories chiefly for export.

The official said when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev recently visited Paris, automotive plant equipment was ordered from France.

COMMENTARY ON ISLAMABAD'S 'NUCLEAR ASPIRATIONS'

LD251416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister Bhagat has declared in parliament that Pakistan possesses nuclear materials enriched to the level of producing nuclear weapons. He claimed Pakistan can create from three to five bombs of small destructive power. Here is Vladimir Beloshapko.

The Indian minister's statement confirms the general view that Pakistan has drawn close to the nuclear threshold, and has possibly even stepped over it. Islamabad has also made timely provisions for the delivery means of nuclear weapons: The country's Air Force has 40 F-16 fighter-bombers at its disposal, while the British press recently reported that Pakistan aspires for deliveries of special equipment for converting Boeing-707 passenger airliners into military refuelling aircraft. The PTI agency noted in this connection that the Pakistan Air Force would thus be able to inflict a nuclear strike on any, even remote, strategic targets on Indian territory.

The fact that the agency mentioned India in this context is far from being coincidental. The republic has been monitoring the Pakistani nuclear program with specific alarm. The fact that the F-16 jets are based in the vicinity of the Indian border has not been left unnoticed. It is also well known that there are some quite influential circles in Pakistan who feel permanent enmity toward the neighboring country. In the past they repeatedly forced Pakistan onto the path of military confrontation with India. Who can guarantee that these forces will withstand the temptation to resort to nuclear blackmail?

It is also evident that the creation of a nuclear bomb by Pakistan will sharply worsen the political climate in the region as a whole. Should this happen, India, as leaders of the republic have repeatedly declared, would be forced to undertake equivalent retaliatory measures; this would mean a meaningless and expensive nuclear arms race beginning in the region. It is clear that the responsibility for such a turn of events will be equally shared between Pakistan and those states which pander to Islamabad's nuclear aspirations.

MONTAZERI NAMED KHOMEYNI SUCCESSOR

LD231731 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Nicosia, November 23 TASS -- Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri has been chosen as the successor of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at the post of head of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Iranian news agency IRNA points out that Montazeri's nomination was officially endorsed by the council [as received] of experts -- a special body naming, according to the constitution, one or several supreme leaders of the state.

ARISTOV RECEIVES LAO COMMERCE MINISTER

PM251104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Expand"]

[Text] A talk was held 22 November between B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Vanthong Sengmuang, Lao minister of commerce, who is in Moscow in connection with the opening of the jubilee national exhibition devoted to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Questions of the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were examined.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS INDONESIAN HOLIDAY

PM201529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A public meeting was held 12 November in Moscow to mark Indonesia's holiday -- Hero's Day. The speeches noted that Soviet people advocate the development of Soviet-Indonesian relations on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and respect for sovereignty. Taking part in the meeting was B. Arifin, Indonesian charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

MARSHALL ISLANDERS PROTEST U.S. TEST PLANS

LD251512 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 22 TASS -- According to Japanese press reports, a group of residents of the Pacific Kwajalein Atoll -- a part of the Marshall Islands archipelago -- infiltrated tight security cordons set up by the U.S. military police and made its way to the small island of Mick which the Pentagon plans to use as a launching pad for target missiles needed in space weapons testing. The group demanded an end to the militarization of the Pacific Ocean by the Pentagon. Their protest action demonstrates that the people of Micronesia aren't going to put up with the role of nuclear hostages -- the role which the U.S. military assigned to them. Protest demonstrations held by the population of that region in the Pacific become increasingly determined. The demonstrators demand the right to independent and peaceful development and the dismantling of U.S. military test ranges.

HAWKE NOTES SUMMIT'S 'POSITIVE IMPACT'

LD251022 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, November 25 TASS -- Robert Hawke, prime minister of Australia who spoke today at the House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament, stressed the positive impact of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Admitting that serious and sometimes fundamental differences continued to exist on a number of vital problems, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged to go on with the process of the consolidation of trust and the expansion of a dialogue between the two countries, the prime minister said. We are interested in both countries to live up to their commitments and give a political stimulus to the Geneva talks on arms control, Robert Hawke pointed out. Australia is especially satisfied over new pledges to cooperate in the non-proliferation of nuclear armaments and the limitation of chemical weapons.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CULTURAL FORUM IN PRAGUE

PM251131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Day in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Nov -- Moscow Day was held in Prague today, within the framework of the Soviet Culture Days in Czechoslovakia. This event was the subject of a ceremonial meeting between a delegation from the Soviet capital headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and representatives of Prague's working people in the Palace of Culture.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague City Party committee. He noted that Moscow Day in Prague reflects the fraternal, international relations between the two countries' peoples and those who live in their capitals and gives new impetus to the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and fraternal friendship. We assure you that the Czechoslovak people will always be in a single formation with the Soviet people in the struggle for peace and international security, the speaker stressed.

V.V. Grishin, who then spoke, was greeted warmly by those present. Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, he said, is based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the unity of class interests, goals, and tasks, and is steadily strengthened and enriched in the course of building socialism and communism and in the joint struggle for peace and international security. Its reliable, cementing foundation is the all-around cooperation and close alliance between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the complete mutual understanding and unity of views which exists between them.

We rejoice in the effectiveness of the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the sphere of the economy, science, culture, and art, which has reached new heights in recent years.

An important milestone in the further strengthening of friendship and mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and the CSSR was the visit to your country last May by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and his meetings and talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders. As a result of the talks a long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through the year 2000 was signed. The agreements reached in the course of the visit testify to our countries' desire to further strengthen the socialist community's unity and might and struggle for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and for peace and the peoples' security.

V.V. Grishin went on to speak of the nationwide discussion of very important party documents which has begun in the USSR. The pivot of all three documents of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. In present-day conditions, only along this path is it possible to satisfy the working people's growing material and spiritual needs, to reveal in full the fundamental advantages of socialism over capitalism in the economy and in the social and spiritual sphere, and to ensure the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life and its progressive movement toward communism.

The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the historical dispute between the two opposing social systems can and must be resolved by peaceful means; not by force of arms, but by force of example in all spheres of society's life. It is possible to prevent war and protect mankind from catastrophe.

Our state has already carried out a series of unilateral measures, thereby setting an example of responsibility and a serious approach to the most acute problem facing mankind, the problem of war and peace. There was a broad, positive response among the world public to comrade M.S. Gorbachev's answers to the U.S. TIME magazine, his speeches and statements during his recent visit to France, and the Soviet side's position at the Geneva talks which has just ended.

The Soviet Union, V.V. Grishin stressed in conclusion, went to the Geneva meeting with clear approaches to the main problems of today, a sense of responsibility to its own people and to all mankind, and the desire to secure a just, constructive solution to the urgent questions on which the future of the world depends.

The participants in the meeting sent the Muscovites a message from the Prague working people. We are proud, the message stresses, of the tremendous successes achieved by the CPSU and the Soviet people in building communism. We unanimously support the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving policy, which fully accords with the aspirations of all honest peoples of the planet.

The Moscow delegation headed by V.V. Grishin laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and K. Gottwald's grave.

Meets Husak, Kapek; Departs

PM251138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov — G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received V. V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, here 22 November.

The activity and urgent tasks of the Moscow and Prague party organizations in connection with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress, and the development of fraternal ties between the two countries' capitals were discussed in the course of a friendly conversation. The events organized in the CSSR capital within the framework of the traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month were highly assessed. A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, was present at the meeting.

The Moscow delegation visited the "CKD-Praha" machine building association, which cooperates closely with several Moscow enterprises and supplies the Soviet Union with various products. It was emphasized during the meetings that the all-around cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR has become an organic part of the lives of the CPSU and the CPCZ and of our countries' peoples.

The meetings between Moscow's representatives and the Czechoslovak capital's working people were held beneath the sign of further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Czechoslovakia.

On the same day Moscow's delegation headed by V.V. Grishin left for home. At the airport it was seen off by A. Kapek and other officials.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER YEFIMOV VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

Confers With Mamula

PM251255 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception in Belgrade"]

[Text] Admiral B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense, has received Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, who is here on an official visit. Issues relating to cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the Yugoslav People's Army were discussed during a talk. N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, also participated in the meeting.

Departs SFRY

PM251231 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Second Edition p3

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who has been in the SFRY on an official visit at the invitation of Major General A. Tus, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned to Moscow 23 November.

Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov was met at the airport by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister, Lieutenant General of Aviation B.F. Korolkov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Forces, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

Also present were M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union, and Colonel M. Popovic, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache of the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

GDR'S HONECKER COMMENTS ON SUMMIT RESULTS

PM261001 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Mankind"]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov — A scheduled SED Central Committee plenum has begun here. E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, reported to the plenum on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

He stated that this meeting centered its attention on the problems of halting the arms race on earth and preventing it spreading in [as published] outer space. The very existence of mankind depends to a considerable extent on these problems being resolved. The GDR, the other countries of the socialist community, and broad circles of the international public supported the position of the Soviet Union on the eve of the Geneva meeting. At the same time, they demanded the renunciation of the dangerous U.S. "star wars" program, which is giving rise to profound concern among the peoples.

E. Honecker noted that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting must be evaluated positively. Naturally, he said, no one can suppose that every problem will be resolved immediately at this meeting. But there is no doubt that one can say that the conditions for resolving the main problem have become more favorable. The foundations were laid at the meeting for further negotiations on the main problems of war and peace and, at the same time, a series of accords was reached which will help to develop relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The main problem of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring peace lies, as before, in halting the arms race on earth and preventing it spreading to outer space, stressed the leader of the GDR. Whoever has a serious attitude toward his responsibility to his own people and to mankind must not allow that, as a result of the arms race continuing, the world should enter a stage where the development of the situation would get out of control.

In conclusion, E. Honecker said that a session of the SED Central Committee Politburo had expressed gratitude to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev for the great amount of work he did at the Geneva meeting and for his constructive, principled, and flexible actions in the interests of peace throughout the world and in the interests not only of the peoples of our socialist community, but also of the whole of mankind.

The plenum also heard the SED Central Committee Politburo report, which was submitted by W. Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. A report on the draft national economic plan for 1986 was submitted at the plenum by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

METALLURGY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

PM221645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 November a conversation took place between B. I. Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister. Questions of developing and deepening trade and economic ties between the USSR and the GDR were discussed.

On the same day in Moscow talks ended and an agreement was signed between the USSR and GDR governments on cooperation in building a hot-rolling mill at the "OST" metallurgical combine.

The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by M.S. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the GDR side by H. Soelle and H. Dersch, state secretary of the Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Machinery and Equipment.

INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV 25 NOV

PM251653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Nov -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received V.G. Klyuyev, USSR light industry minister, who is visiting here.

The conversation stressed the great importance of the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR through the year 2000 and pointed out the need to use the achievements of scientific and technical progress to expand the range and improve the quality of consumer goods.

A program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the light industry sphere for 1986-1990 was signed in Sofia. The document envisages creating joint production capacities, cooperation in the production of a number of consumer goods, and the development of direct ties between the two countries' enterprises and organizations.

ZIMYANIN DISCUSSES INTERPARTY TIES WITH LCY GROUP

OW260425 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0015 GMT 26 Nov 85

[From the morning "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and LCY, a delegation of LCY party workers, headed by Comrade Vuksanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 18 to 25 November. It became acquainted with certain questions of CPSU ideological work. Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a friendly talk with it.

YUGOSLAV ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS END VISIT

PM251431 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate a delegation of political workers from the Yugoslav People's Army, headed by Major General L. Jandrijeviski, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for National Defense, was in Moscow 19 through 23 November.

At the Main Political Directorate Soviet Army and Navy and the Moscow Military District Political Directorate the Yugoslav comrades were acquainted with the experience of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces and with the activities of political organs in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The delegation was received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main political directorate, participated in a talk which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The talk was also attended by M. Drulovic, SFRY Ambassador to the USSR.

The guests acquainted themselves with monuments to the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people and with the sights of Moscow, and they visited the Moscow RSFSR Supreme Soviet higher Combined Arms Command School and the Kantemir Yu. V. Andropov Guards Tank Division.

On 28 November the delegation of Yugoslav political workers departed for home.

CPSU, PZPR DELEGATIONS STUDY FARMING TECHNIQUES

PM251340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, a delegation of PZPR party workers headed by Z. Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 17-22 November.

During their stay in our country the Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of party leadership in the sphere of the organization and management of agricultural production and the activity of the agro-industrial complex. They had meetings and conversations at the Belgorod CPSU Obkom, the Union Kolkhoz Council, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture in the Central Regions of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, and also visited a number of agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm and friendly conversation with it. Taking part in the conversation were V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, and Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek.

In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, a CPSU delegation was in Poland 18-23 November. It consisted of CPSU Central Committee members twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Cherdintsev, combine harvester operator at Orenburg Oblast's Rassvet Kolkhoz, and Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Klepikov, leader of a comprehensive team at Krasnodar Kray's Kuban Kolkhoz; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Hero of Socialist Labor M.A. Golubeva, milking machine operator at Altay Kray's Katum State Pedigree Stockbreeding Plant; Hero of Socialist Labor N.D. Tereshchenko, chairman of Stavropol Kray's Purk Kommunizmu Kolkhoz; and A.N. Ryndina, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and team leader at Ryazan Oblast's Shilovo Interfarm Cattle Fattening Enterprise.

The delegation studied the experience of work by PZPR organizations and labor collectives at a number of agricultural enterprises in Poznam, Leszno, and Kalisz Voivodships. It was received by M. Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

BRITAIN'S ROLE IN WORLD POLITICS ASSESSED

LD261018 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Boris Belitskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] At his news conference in Geneva on Thursday [21 November], the Soviet leader naturally concentrated on the relations between the USSR and the United States. But he also made it plain that the people and leaders of other countries likewise had a big part to play in defusing the nuclear danger in the world. It is these points made by the Soviet leader that Boris Belitskiy speaks about today:

In his opening remarks at the news conference, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of how impressed he had been in the period leading up to the Geneva summit by the letters he had received from people in all countries. These were letters from men and women, children and war veterans, and from young people especially, urging constructive efforts for a better, calmer world.

Here at Radio Moscow we are particularly aware of these worldwide sentiments, receiving as we do letter from all countries. In particular, listeners to our British Hour and World Service write to us continually thanking our country and its leaders for their unflagging efforts to promote greater security and a more stable peace in the world.

In his statement at his news conference on the Geneva summit, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of the need for efforts on both sides to scale down the level of the nuclear confrontation in the world. In other words, he said, real measures were needed to reduce nuclear arms on a reciprocal basis. Here is a field of activities, he said, worthy of the leaders of such great powers as the Soviet Union and the United States and of the leaders of other countries, for this is our common concern.

Implicit in these words specifically is a recognition of the contribution that Britain's leaders could make to improving the political climate in the world and specifically in Europe, for example by a unilateral peace move. The Soviet leader recalled a quotation from Lord Palmerston, who served three terms as Britain's foreign secretary in the last century. Mikhail Gorbachev said he had first read these words when he was studying international relations at Moscow University. They had then come to his mind when he had visited Britain last December. Britain, Palmerston had said, had neither eternal friends nor eternal foes; she had only eternal interests. Mikhail Gorbachev had told Margaret Thatcher during that visit that he agreed with those words; and he added that if British leaders recognized that their country had such interests they had to recognize that other nations too had their interests.

Mikhail Gorbachev also told the press that it had been agreed at the summit to invite several other countries to cooperate in the field of controlled nuclear fusion, which holds out the promise of providing man with truly inexhaustible energy resources. The Soviet leader referred to this as a challenging and promising field of joint endeavors. It is therefore to be hoped that more vigorous international cooperation in this area, with British participation too, will hasten the day when energy problems will cease to be one of man's concerns. But all that will, of course, depend on improving the political climate in the world and, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, political leaders with a sense of responsibility, first and foremost the leaders of states, have to take a firm and constructive stand on this. That would be of tremendous importance.

UK DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. MISSILE MOVEMENTS

LD251541 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports: Hundreds of British anti-war campaigners have taken part in a protest demonstration in Wiltshire County against military maneuvers staged there to practice the movement and operational deployment of American cruise missiles.

During such war games which are regularly held by the American command with the ready assistance of the British Defense Department Tomahawk missile systems are moved from the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common to other areas in Britain to be put in simulated full combat readiness there.

The latest maneuvers caused particularly strong anger among the country's anti-nuclear organizations because they coincided in time with the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva which centered on the issues of containing the nuclear arms race, including the race in medium-range nuclear-missile systems.

Conspicuously, the maneuvers also followed almost immediately after the arrival of another batch of American cruise missiles at Greenham Common. Against that background the latest exercise involving Tomahawk launchers was seen here as a premeditated provocation with obviously political aims.

Representatives of Britain's biggest anti-war organization, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, conveyed a protest petition to the American Embassy in London, saying that the supply of another consignment of Tomahawks to Greenham Common and their immediate testing at the time of a most important meeting in Geneva had been, mildly speaking, a manifestation of political flippancy and, in effect, a flagrant provocation. The peace campaigners demanded respect, in fact rather than words, for the aspiration of the European nations for an end to the arms race and a favorable climate at the Geneva talks.

WILLI BRANDT ON ARMS RACE, SUMMIT RESULTS

LD261002 Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] San Francisco, November 26 TASS -- The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva not only served the cause of improving relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., but also opened up prospects for lessening tensions on the international scene, Willi Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, former federal chancellor of the F.R.G., writes in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. Of special importance, he notes, is the agreement on speeding up work at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms with a view to preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability. Willi Brandt is of the opinion that the continuing arms race at a time when disarmament talks are underway may jeopardize the position results achieved in Geneva.

FRG AID TO RSA 'PERPETUATES' APARTHEID

LD251806 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 25 Nov 85

["South Africa and the Appetites of Bonn Business" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Tumanov writes: Hans Gras Huyn, an expert in foreign-policy matters of the land group of the CSU [Christian Social Union] in Bonn, has stuck up for the racist South African regime, by claiming that no South African Government has carried out so many reforms as the Botha cabinet and so Pretoria should be "given a helping hand" rather than boycotted.

Such statements by members of the ruling conservative coalition have been coming from the Rhine ever more frequently.

Despite mounting pressure being exerted on Bonn officialdom by various political circles in West Germany campaigning for economic sanctions against South Africa, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has stubbornly refused to recall its ambassador from Pretoria and heed these demands.

This posture of the CDU-CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party] bloc can easily be explained.

Last year West Germany became the world's biggest exporter to the racists, increasing its sales to Pretoria by 53 percent as compared with 1983.

According to official data, South Africa has become the third most important commodity market for West Germany.

More than 300 West German firms and their subsidiaries have invested capital in the economy of the racist regime and the biggest investors are such concerns as Volkswagen, Daimler-Benz, Siemens and Krupp. West Germany fills 10 percent of its needs for raw materials with imports from South Africa, which include 20 kinds of minerals.

West Germany maintains cooperation with South Africa also in military and nuclear fields -- in spite of the UN embargo on shipments of arms and military hardware to the racist state and in spite of its own laws banning arms exports to seats of tension.

Such major West German companies as Messerschmitt-Boelkow Blohm, Man and the Thyssen concern are supplying the Pretoria regime with armaments and assisting it with developing the electronics industry and reinforcing its air force.

The Government of the FRG is also giving direct support to the regime of apartheid in the form of credits. From 1982 to 1984 West German banks were, according to the World Council of Churches, the biggest creditors of South Africa.

By giving South Africa all-round economic and military aid Bonn strategists seek to perpetuate the system of racial discrimination there. Their motives are obvious: the apartheid regime helps West German business to chash in at the expense of South Africa's manpower and natural riches.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PDRY

GF251826 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] A protocol for economic and technical cooperation was signed at the Planning Ministry today between our country and the Soviet Union. Signing for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], was Brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning. Signing for the Soviet Union was Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador to Aden.

The protocol basically stems from the 5 February 1985 agreement and the projects it covers are financed by the loan granted according to the agreement. It implements a number of geological projects to excavate minerals during the third 5-year plan period of 1986-1990. It also concerns digging and equipping a number of irrigation wells in the Hadramawt Valley, land reclamation, equipping a number of construction units and supplying them with construction material to carry out construction work in a number of state farms, providing Soviet experts, extending the pavement of the Al-Sayad port by 80 meters and completing and equipping technical training centers in Aden and Mukalla until the end of 1990, which will be constructed with the help of the friendly Soviet Union.

REPORTS ON EGYPTIAN AIRLINER HIJACKING CITED

LD251023 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, November 25 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, some 50 persons have been killed when Egyptian commandos stormed the passenger airliner "Boeing-737" hijacked by the terrorists and commandeered to Malta. The plane of the Egyptian Air Company, which was on a flight from Athens to Cairo, had on board 97 passengers and ten crew members.

The group of Arab hijackers made the pilot land the plane in Valletta airport of Malta's capital and demanded that the plane be refuelled. The talks, which Maltese Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bounnici held with the hijackers proved to be fruitless. The terrorists released a small group of women, but killed seven passengers.

[Arab Republic of Egypt]

At an emergency meeting of the ARE leadership held in the Egyptian capital it was decided to send to Malta a squad of commandos. As the official Maltese representative P. Mifsud said, in the early hours today some 40 Egyptian commandos stormed the airliner, after blowing up under cover of a smokescreen the hatch of a cargo compartment. Right after the start of the assault, the terrorists threw grenades into the passenger compartment of the plane, thus causing fire. In a shootout with the commandos all the hijackers were killed. Not more than twenty-five persons survived from among those on board the plane. Among the killed are two crew members and children. A number of wounded persons has been delivered to the hospital. There have been no casualties among the commandos who stormed the plane.

The Egyptian Government has strongly condemned the criminal hijacking of a civilian airliner.

Reports have reached here quoting diplomatic and military sources as saying that the ARE Armed Forces have been put on high alert and Egyptian military contingents have been sent towards the Libyan border.

Baghdad, November 25 TASS -- The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose meeting has been held here, has strongly condemned the hijacking of the Egyptian plane by the terrorists.

Tripoli, November 25, TASS -- Libya has resolutely dissociated itself from the attempts made by the U.S. and British news services to link with it the bandit hijacking of the Egyptian plane. As A. al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan people's Bureau for Foreign Relations said, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah condemns the latest seizure of hostages as all seizure of hostages in general." [quotation marks as received] Even before the storming of the Egyptian plane, al-Turayki stressed, that Libya would refuse to accept the plane with the air pirates, even if the latter address such a request to the Libyan authorities.

The Libyan television reported a concentration of Egyptian troops in Sidi Barrani area on the border of Libya. Egyptian helicopters, transport planes and fighter bombers have been sent to that area, the television said quoting the JANA news agency.

PERESADA COMMENTS ON SUDANESE DEMOCRATIC CHARTER

PM251054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Weighty Document"]

[Text] Cairo -- According to reports from Khartoum, a "Charter in Defense of Democracy" has been adopted there. This is a document which defines the cardinal principles of the development of Sudanese sociopolitical life after the outset of the Numayri regime. It has been signed by representatives of the main political parties and trade union associations comprising the Union of National Forces for Salvation and by a plenipotentiary of the Transitional Military Council -- the country's supreme organ of power.

According to the charter, Sudan's development must proceed under conditions of democratic rule based on the people's will, a multiparty system, and respect for the law and human rights. It says that the army's main task is to defend Sudan's territorial sovereignty and democratic system. The document contains a call for the creation of a resistance front in the event of any attempt to establish a military or civilian dictatorship. Any foreign force recognizes or supports a dictatorial regime in Sudan will be seen as an enemy of the Sudanese people.

The appearance of this document is an event of great political importance. An agreement has essentially been signed which reflects the desire of the overwhelming majority of Sudanese to consolidate the changes that have taken place in the country, and first and foremost to prevent a return to the recent dark times. This is particularly important since under Numayri not only was freedom inside the country stifled but the foreign policy independence of Sudan, which was subordinated to the United States, was undermined.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the charter has been adopted on the eve of the establishment of constitutional forms of rule in Sudan. As is well-known, on the expiration of the transitional period, which will end next April, the military has pledged to hand over power in the country to a civilian administration. It is planned to hold general elections to the constituent assembly (parliament), which will adopt the permanent constitution and form new leading organs. In the opinion of observers, the charter will create the political basis both for the consistent implementation of these measures and for further progress down the road of democratization.

Of course, the situation in Sudan is complex and ambiguous. And a great many things in its development depend on how the various forces which have signed the charter act in practice. The near future will show this.

MEDVEDKO VIEWS ON ISLAM, WAR, PEACE REPORTED

LD260012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Islam and Problems of War and Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- At this time when mankind faces the "to be or not to be" question, Islam, like other religions, cannot keep aloof from the political struggle concerning the question of war and peace. The fate of millions of people, Muslims and Christians, believers and nonbelievers alike, depends on whether it becomes a servant of nuclear militarism or a supporter of a peaceful world. In the nuclear age the world is indivisible as never before, Leonid Medvedko, Soviet publicist, writes in the latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA.

Under conditions where tension is being stepped up by Washington, the nuclear threat has both global and regional implications. The Muslim world wants to try out some new concept of military neocolonialism in its nuclear version, under the banner of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, to start an offensive against progressive movements in Asia and Africa and to attempt to test out Washington's global strategy of confrontation with the USSR, first of all at the regional level.

In connection with this many Muslim countries face the threat of U.S. recolonialization. There is interest in provoking internecine conflicts and local wars, which are being used to justify the militarization of liberated countries and "to legalize" the armed interference by imperialism. It was namely on the framework of this neocolonial doctrine, NOVOYE VREMYA continues, that the 1982 Israeli aggression and the U.S.-NATO intervention in the Near East were carried out. This was a repeat of "the crusade" against the Muslims. The aggression has been accompanied by genocide toward the Muslim population of Lebanon, in particular Palestinians. Zionism and imperialism have carried on in the tradition of fascism, which was defeated 40 years ago.

One factor, however, makes the present neocolonialism different from "classic" colonialism -- the nuclear factor. Using the alleged inherent Muslim fatalism, Washington wants to implant in their minds apathy toward the arms race and the prospect of nuclear war, while maintaining that it allegedly threatens only nuclear powers. There is nothing more dangerous than such a delusion. Washington is trying to link its militarist plans with the interests of security of liberated countries under the false pretext of defense against the "communist" threat. Imperialism wants to impose its political and military diktat and wreck the cooperation of these countries with the countries of the socialist community.

The nuclear contents of such plans, the author says in conclusion, makes them even more sinister. In the nuclear age peace is not only a blessing but the main condition of life. Regardless of whether or not they believe in a "heavenly" paradise, as some prefer to create it on the earth, people have to preserve life and hand it over to their offspring, together with the faith in their bright ideals.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH UAE, OMAN LAUDED

GF221156 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary: "New Blows to the Legend of the Soviet Threat to Persian Gulf Countries"]

[Text] Dear listeners, you are certainly aware by now that diplomatic relations are now being established between the Soviet Union and the UAE. Prior to this, the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman reached an agreement to set up diplomatic relations. These developments indicate significant changes in the political thinking and psychology of the ruling circles and peoples in the Persian Gulf countries.

The peace-loving Soviet policy in the international arena, and in the Persian Gulf in particular, is being considered more carefully and supported by the said countries. The Persian Gulf countries are broadening their efforts aimed at guaranteeing the security of the region's peoples against U.S. intervention and removing the results of the Israeli aggression in the Near East. They are also properly assessing the Soviet position regarding the 6-year-long Iran-Iraq war. Our country favors a political solution to the dispute and the establishment of peace and good-neighborly relations between Iran and Iraq.

The responsible and practical voice our country raised in connection with the questions of reducing nuclear arms, curbing the fast pace of rearmament, and preventing arms in space has undoubtedly had a psychological effect on the Persian Gulf communities in favor of establishing diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. The peoples of the Persian Gulf are no less important than those in the other parts of the world as regards the effort to ward off the nuclear threat.

Meanwhile, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman constitutes a new and effective blow to the, God forbid, legend of the Soviet threat -- one that has been generated in the region by imperialist propaganda. Obviously, the Persian Gulf countries are not foolishly complying with the efforts made by the imperialists. In fact, they are well aware of the objective behind the anti-Soviet legend.

The objective behind this legend is to support the effort to maintain the Persian Gulf region as a reserved zone for the West, a region for the [words indistinct] policy pursued by the imperialists, and a target of usurpation by the people of the United States and their leaders. Discussion of the peace-loving Soviet policy and the policy pursued by U.S. imperialist circles by the Persian Gulf countries has unveiled the falseness of the legend of the Soviet threat.

Within the framework of this policy, the U.S. warships in the Gulf region are carrying out their task of maintaining control over the efforts of the Arab countries and Iran to strengthen their national independence and over the peoples who are moving for social development. The banditry operation carried out by U.S. commandoes near the town of Tabas in Iran and the treacherous attack on two Libyan planes by U.S. military aircraft over Libyan territorial waters were within the framework of this policy.

Meanwhile, the recent hijacking of an Egyptian passenger aircraft over international waters of the Mediterranean Sea has proved that the ruling circles in the region, including those countries that have special relations with Washington, are not immune to moves made by U.S. imperialist circles aimed at usurping sovereign rights.

_____ All this makes the peoples of the Gulf believe that it is the U.S. imperialist circles that threaten their countries and not the Soviet Union. These circles have declared the Persian Gulf region to be a zone of vital importance for them. As such, they tend to believe they have the right to do anything they like. In view of this, the Soviet Union maintains a cautious approach toward the wish of the architects of this policy to help consolidate the Gulf people's security and independence and establish cooperation with them on an international level -- one that will be based on equality. As in the case of the position held by the nonaligned countries, the Soviet Union deeply respects the stance of the Persian Gulf countries.

As Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Near Eastern countries department, said during his recent talks in Kuwait with Minister of Foreign Affairs Shayk Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the Soviet Union supports the efforts of the Persian Gulf countries to guarantee their security without outside interference. The Soviet people cherish the hope that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Oman and the UAE will be a prelude to broadening the mutually beneficial cooperation between the three sides in various fields and contribute to the improvement of the political atmosphere in the region.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE TO VISIT USSR IN DECEMBER

LD260955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers, Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman and first secretary [titles as heard] of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Party, and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, will head a party and government delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of December.

LESOTHO AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM251334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Joseph Kaibe Mollo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Lesotho, presented his credentials to A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 22 November.

Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, A.F. Ryuytel and J.K. Mollo held a friendly conversation.

CROCKER ISSUES 'FALSE STATEMENTS' ON ETHIOPIA

PM260942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Serbin "Rejoinder": "What Is It That Upsets Him?"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov -- C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is annoyed. He is dissatisfied with the fact that firm ties of friendship and cooperation exist between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. He used crude expressions to voice his emotions in Washington, accompanying them with false statements that Ethiopia supposedly "has gained nothing from its ties with Moscow" and slander of the Soviet Union. Crocker also insultingly questioned Ethiopia's independence and sovereignty.

It is not very difficult to refute these lying fantasies. The fruits of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation are evident on Ethiopian soil and, presumably, U.S. diplomats in Addis Ababa have reported this to their chief. During his visit to Moscow a few days ago, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, spoke clearly about the great importance of this cooperation for the country's development. His friendly working visit to the USSR strengthened still further the relations between our two countries.

As regards the attacks on Ethiopia's independent policy, C. Crocker and his bosses are infuriated by its free choice of friends, which is not amenable to imperialist pressure.

So what kind of policy does C. Crocker represent and apply in Africa? For several years this diplomat, obeying orders from above and making, so to speak, his personal contribution, has blocked the gaining of independence by Namibia's people.

Now, when each day extends the list of the racists' victims in South Africa, C. Crocker continues to play a part in the implementation of the U.S. "constructive engagement" with the butchers of South Africa's people. The implanting of military bases, the holding of provocative military maneuvers, and the whipping up of tension in the African Continent -- these are the components of the policy promoted by people like Crocker. Africa knows well that this policy makes use of conspiracies, assassinations, and mercenaries and is calculated to hinder the African people's progress along the path of independence.

It can be said that C. Crocker has managed to succeed in doing as much as he could to create barriers to this. But there is one thing that his employers no doubt required from him that he has failed completely to do: He has failed to present the United States in African eyes as a champion of equal relations between states and defender of African peoples' sovereignty.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-NIGERIAN RELATIONS NOTED

PM251449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by F. Konopikhin: "Milestones of Cooperation"]

[Text] It was 25 years ago -- 25 November 1960 -- that diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Nigeria -- a very large African country which had become independent after long years of the British colonial yoke. It learned the true value of friendship in the period of hard trials -- the struggle against the separatists who, with the support of some Western powers sought to split the country. The Nigerians rate highly the importance of the Soviet Union's resolute and principled support for Nigeria's unity and territorial integrity.

Soviet people understand the desire of the African state with its population of over 90 million to create a modern economy and to improve the people's living standard. The USSR is rendering assistance to Nigeria in constructing a large metallurgical complex in Ajaokuta. The raw material for this establishment -- iron ore and coal -- was found by Soviet geologists. The USSR has also contributed to the establishment and development of the republic's oil industry and the training of skilled cadres for it.

The development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nigeria benefits the two countries' peoples, freedom-loving Africa, and the cause of world peace.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETES EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER

PM211013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of Equatorial Guinea, a telegram of congratulations and wishes for success on the occasion of the country's National Independence Day.

In a reply telegram Obiang Nguema Mbasogo expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams expressed the hope that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will develop in the interests of the two countries and of strengthening peace throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS, SESSION

IZVESTIYA Account

PM251145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Commissions' Sessions"]

[Text] At the forthcoming fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation it is planned to examine the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986, progress in fulfilling the plan in 1985, the USSR State Budget for 1986, and the report on the implementation of the budget for 1984.

The deputies who are members of the standing commissions arrived in Moscow long before the start of the session. For 3 weeks in sectorial commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities there was a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the documents submitted by the USSR Government. Leaders and specialists of various sectors of the national economy, scientists, and representatives of public organizations took part in this work.

On 22 November a plenary session of the planning and budget commissions was held with the participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy S.I. Manyakin, chairman of the preparatory commission for the main plan indicators, delivered a report on the results of the preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and the progress in fulfilling the plan in 1985.

Deputy Yu.N. Khristoradnov, chairman of the preparatory commission for the main budget indicators, delivered a report on the results of the preliminary examination of the USSR State Budget for 1986 and the report on the implementation of the budget for 1984.

The deputies who spoke at the session focused attention on the need for the all-around mobilization of existing reserves for the successful solution of the task set by the Communist Party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and further enhancing the role played in the matter by the soviets of people's deputies and their executive and administrative [rasporyaditelnyye] organs.

The participants in the plenary session examined and approved the draft conclusions on the plan and budget and the draft coreports of the planning and budget and sectorial commissions and decided to pass them on for final examination by the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, whose sittings will be held on the eve of the session.

The concluding sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions on the preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and the progress in fulfilling the plan in 1985, the State budget for 1986, and the report on the implementation of the budget for 1984 were held in Moscow 23 November.

The conclusions on the plan and budget were examined and confirmed as were the coreports of the planning and budget and other standing commissions which the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities planning and budget commissions chairmen were instructed to deliver at the session.

Particular emphasis was placed on the decisive role of qualitative changes in the economy, its transition to an intensive growth footing, and the all-around raising of efficiency.

In this connection the attention of ministries and departments and local soviet organs was directed toward enhancing responsibility for fulfilling plans to introduce new equipment as the main factor in resolving the tasks of accelerating the pace of the country's socioeconomic development.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities public education and culture and legislative proposals commissions summed up the results of their work in preparing proposals and appropriate draft laws on making changes to the foundations of legislation of the USSR and the union republics on public education and other USSR legislative acts in connection with the basic guidelines of the reform of the general educational and vocational school. The conclusion and coreport of the commissions on this matter at the forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet session were approved.

The joint session of the legislative proposals and credentials commissions examined the question of the practice of the execution of the USSR law "On the Status of People's Deputies in the USSR" in the Udmurt ASSR. During the discussion of this question the deputies noted that the republic is performing purposeful work on the implementation of the law and the creation of appropriate conditions for deputies to combine their production activity with the fulfillment of their powers as deputies. At the same time they indicated existing shortcomings in fulfilling the electorate's mandates, examining deputies' critical comments and proposals, and working with deputies' requests. The decision taken by the commissions gave specific recommendations for improving the practice of executing the law on the status of people's deputies.

The standing commissions also discussed other questions of their activity.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, respectively chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; ministry and department leaders, and representatives of union republic councils of ministers took part in the commissions' sessions.

Gromyko Chairmanship Session

LD251653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- A regular session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet chaired by Andrey Gromyko was held in the Kremlin today. Questions connected with carrying out the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which opens in Moscow tomorrow, were examined. Proposals on the agenda and the work schedule for the session of the supreme body of state power in the country were discussed and approved.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard the question of the completion of the work of the the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet on a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and the course of fulfillment of the plan in 1985, the USSR State Budget for 1986, and a report on the execution of the budget for 1984.

There was also an examination of the report by the commissions for national education and culture and the commissions for legislative proposals of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet on draft bills of the USSR for tabling changes to the basis of legislation of the USSR and the union republics on national education and other legislative acts of the USSR in connection with the basic guidelines on the reform of general education and vocational school. A decision to transfer the drafts of these bills for

some Soviet session was adopted

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the question of the work of the soviets of people's deputies of Tula Oblast in securing the fulfillment of tasks connected with housing construction, with raising its quality, and with observing the legislative requirements on the safety of the housing stock. On this question a resolution was adopted which will be published in the press. At the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium some other issues connected with the agenda were Comrades Grishin, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Kuznetsov, and Zaykov.

'Routine' Presidium Meeting

PM251731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 25 November under the chairmanship of Comrade A.A. Gromyko. The Presidium examined questions connected with the holding of the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11 convocation.

Proposals on the agenda and order of work for the session of the country's highest organ of state power were discussed and approved.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard the question of the completion of the work of the Planning and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the preliminary examination of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and the course of fulfillment of the plan in 1985, the USSR State Budget for 1986, and the report on the execution of the budget in 1984. On the instructions of the standing commissions of the chambers, a report was delivered by V.A. Masol, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union Planning and Budget Commission.

A report was heard from the Commissions for Public Education and culture and the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the draft USSR laws on amendments to the foundations of the legislation of the USSR and the union republics on public education and other USSR legislative acts in connection with the main direction of the reform of general and vocational education. The decision was adopted to submit these draft laws for examination by the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session examined the question of submitting for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the third and fourth sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the question of the work of the Tula Oblast soviets of people's deputies in ensuring the fulfillment of targets for the construction of housing, the improvement of its quality, and the observance of the requirements of legislation on the preservation of the housing stock. A report was delivered at the session by N.T. Sinegubov, chairman of Tula Oblispolkom. A report was heard from USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A.G. Kostenyuk, chairman of Orenburg Oblispolkom, who spoke on behalf of the deputies who took part in preparing this question. Taking part in the debates were: K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.N. Ryzhov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and electric welder at the Podolsk Machine Building Plant; and B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry. A corresponding resolution was adopted on this question, and will be published in the press.

Certain other questions of state life were examined at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session. Taking part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were Comrades V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, V.V. Shcherbirtskiy, V.V. Kuznetsov, and L.N. Zaykov.

Joint Session

LD252050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] A joint session of the Council of Elders [as heard] of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin today. It examined questions of the agenda and the order of work of the 4th USSR Supreme Soviet session 11th convocation. A report on this question was presented by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities. The session was chaired by Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union. Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium participating in the session.

Opening Session

LD260345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opens in the Kremlin today. [26 Nov] The draft state plans for the economic and social development and of the country's budget for 1986 are to be submitted at the session. The drafts were examined at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 14 November. It was noted that the indexes envisaged in them meet the strategic policy of the party of stepping up the social and economic development of the country, the requirements of the drafts of the new edition of the party program and of the guidelines for the development of the USSR's national economy for 1986-90 and for the period up to the year 2000, with respect to their fundamental orientation. The draft plan and budget are directed at the further increase of the population's standard of living. Questions connected with the holding of the session were examined on the eve by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The proposals on the agenda and order of work of the country's supreme organ of state power were discussed.

TASS Report

LD260714 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 26 TASS -- A regular session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR opened in the Kremlin today with a joint sitting of both chambers. Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other Soviet leaders are participating in the session.

The session will review the draft economic and social development plan and the draft budget of the USSR for 1986.

Gorbachev Address

LD260835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Address by Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin on 26 November on the ratification of the appointment of Nikolay Ryzhkov as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I submit for your consideration the proposal for Comrade Ryzhikov, Nikolay Ivanovich, to be appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, ratifying the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted on this issue on 27 September 1985.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov has shown himself to be a man of great organizational abilities, endowed with rich experience in production, management and party work. Whatever spheres he has been entrusted with by the party -- as general director of Uralmash, first USSR deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building, first deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- in all these posts, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov has worked exerting all of his strength and knowledge, working selflessly and in a creative manner.

Now that he has been entrusted with the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Ivanovich has set to work energetically and has submitted for the Politburo's and government's consideration a series of substantial proposals aimed at improving the management of the national economy.

The right direction, then, has been taken. It is now important to proceed persistently ahead along the course designated by the April 1985 plenum and subsequent plenums of our party's Central Committee, and reflected in such major documents as the draft of the new edition of the party program and the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 5-year period and in the longer term.

The interests and will of our people and its aspirations for the economic and defense might of the motherland to be even stronger and for the Soviet man to live and work even better, are concentrated in and focused around the policy of the Communist Party. Taking this as the point of departure, what do we expect of the Government of the Soviet Union?

The first thing is an even more energetic implementation of the course that has been mapped out by the party for an acceleration of the country's social and economic development, for the development of scientific and technical progress, and the main level for the intensification of the national economy and raising its effectiveness.

And this is the basic road towards ensuring a further evaluation of well-being, which is the highest goal of our party and state.

The second thing on which the government must work persistently is the further improvement of planning, ensuring the balanced and integrated development of the national economy, the strengthening of our financial system. And this means that the Council of Ministers, holding within its field of view all sectors of the economic mechanism, must devote its primary attention to the more important problems, those which are common for the whole economy, and track the way in which interaction is ensured at the points where the different industries come together -- which is where, as we know, the greatest reserves for our continued growth are not infrequently to be found.

The third thing upon which the attention of the government must be concentrated is the further improvement of the system of state administration, which is placed in one of the main positions amongst its tasks by the law on the USSR Council of Ministers. Particularly important here are both the strengthening of centralized planning and of the introduction of economic methods of leadership and the broad development of initiative, the raising of the independence and responsibility of associations, enterprises and local organs, the strengthening of the level of the demand made upon ministers and leaders of departments for the state of work in the relevant industries for satisfying the requirements of society.

Finally, the guaranteeing of the security and defense capability of the country, active foreign policy activity in the interests of peace on earth, the development and deepening of socialist economic integration, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the countries of socialism have been and remain a prime concern of the government. In a word, comrade deputies, we expect from the government active steps to implement the country's planned economic and social development and to implement consistently the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The content and the rhythm of the activity of all organs of administration, from republican governments to the executive committees of the local soviets depends upon the tone that is set by the USSR Council of Ministers in its work. The style of the work of the union government, therefore, must serve an example of deep analysis, of precision and exactingness, of consistency in implementing decisions that have been adopted, and of constant concern for the interests of the people and the satisfaction of the wants of the working people.

It is precisely in this that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the first chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, saw the main meaning of the activity of the government. I think that we have complete grounds for expressing confidence that the Council of Ministers, and its chairman, will do everything to raise even higher the level of the whole of its work, so that this work might accord in full measure with the demands that are being put forward by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [applause]

Ryzhkov Appointment Approved

LD260912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The deputies [at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin on 26 Nov] unanimously adopted a resolution confirming the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Ryzhkov chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and releasing Comrade Tikhonov from his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on a pension. Then Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session.

Talyzin Address

LD260917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation began its work today. It opened in the Great Kremlin Palace with a joint sitting of the chambers.

Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Pnomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov were greeted with thunderous and prolonged applause by the deputies and guests.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda of the session and the order of its work.

The following matters were put forward for discussion:

First, the ratification of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade Ryzhkov as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the release of Comrade Tikhonov from his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

Second, the changes in the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Third, the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986 and the progress of plan fulfillment in 1985;

Fourth, the country's State Budget for 1986 and the fulfillment of the USSR Budget for 1984;

Fifth, the introduction of changes in the basis of the legislation of the USSR and the Union republics regarding national education, and other legislative acts of the USSR in connection with the basic guidelines for the reform of general and vocational schooling;

Sixth, the ratification of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Seventh, the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the international situation.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke on the first item on the agenda. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he submitted for the deputies' consideration the proposal to appoint Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The deputies unanimously ratified the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted on this matter.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers then spoke.

A report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986 and the course for plan fulfillment for 1985 was read by deputy Talyzin, chairman of USSR Gosplan. He said, in part:

[Begin Talyzin recording] The published draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the Rules of the CPSU, the Draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000 meet with full support from our people. The CPSU's international policy, our peace initiatives and the whole range of measures to avert the threat of war and achieve detente, are warmly approved. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was a bright confirmation of our principled line and the desire of the Soviet Union to make the international situation more healthy. The peace-loving foreign policy course of our state, directed toward curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, which was consistently pursued in Geneva by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is unanimously supported by the whole Soviet people and meets with understanding and approval in the widest circles of the world public.

The state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986, presented by the USSR Council of Ministers for your consideration, has been worked out with the participation of ministries and departments of the USSR and the council of ministers of the union republics in accordance with the program principles of the party and its strategic course to speed up the socioeconomic development of the country and raise the prosperity of the Soviet people. The plan provides for measures to maintain the defense capacity of the country at the requisite level. The draft plan has been considered by the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that the main directions of the plan indicators for 1986 correspond to the demands of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Main Guidelines approved by the October planum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade deputies, permit me first to dwell briefly on the main results of the fulfillment of the 1985 plan. The current year in the national economy began, as is known, in difficult conditions. This had a negative effect on the fulfillment of the plan tasks of the first quarter, in which the growth of industrial production was 2 percent. Thanks to measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the government to improve work in all branches of the national economy, the great organizational activity of party, administrative and economic bodies locally, the high labor activities of the production collectives, which engaged in socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, the position was rectified and the rate of growth of the economy rose considerably. The growth of industrial production in the second quarter was 4.2 percent and in the third quarter 5 percent. A high rate is being maintained in the fourth quarter. This makes it possible to report that in the basic economic indicators, the state plan for 1980 [as heard] will be fulfilled. The country will advance in all directions of socio-economic development. [end recording]

The USSR Supreme Soviet session continues its work.

Ryzhkov Address

LD260936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Address by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] Respected comrade deputies. Permit me to express my deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the great trust they have placed in me. I perceive your trust primarily as a great responsibility for the solution of the tasks facing the USSR Council of Ministers. The thoughts expressed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning the directions of the government's activity and the implementation of the party's strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's social and economic development and at achieving a new qualitative condition of Soviet society have exclusively great significance for the USSR Council of Ministers' forthcoming work.

This course, worked out by the April and October plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, rests on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism, and in full measure takes account of the special features of the present stage of the country's development and its international situation. It has received all-round development in the draft new edition of the party's program, it is made concrete in the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the forthcoming 5-year plan and for the period up to the year 2000.

This course permits us, on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and raising the efficiency of public sector production, to increase the country's economic potential, to secure the further growth of the people's well-being, and to guarantee the security of our homeland.

The goals toward which our people are moving are great ones; the businesslike atmosphere which reigns everywhere in the country is arousing great social animation. This is shown by the whole course of the nationwide discussion of the program documents which the CPSU is placing before its 27th Congress. The Soviet government sees its fundamental task in the rigorous implementation of the course worked out by the party and warmly supported by the people. Intensive work on the part of the government, of the entire state apparatus, as well as precision and exactingness, a constant search for new approaches and innovative decisions in the development of the national economy are necessary for this. The task consists in using even more fully the advantages of the planned socialist economy and its potential capabilities and in ensuring a high rate for our advancement and smooth working of the whole national economic complex, whilst further improving the economic mechanism and the whole management system, and developing the initiative of labor collectives. The role and the responsibility of every ministry and department, of all union republics, and of the local organs of state administration are seriously to the fore here.

In all these directions the Council of Ministers will work persistently and resolutely. The Soviet government will implement relentlessly the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, directed toward strengthening the might of our motherland, fraternal ties with the countries of socialism and securing a peaceful future for the whole of mankind.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that I shall exert all my strength to justify the high trust of the party and people.
[applause]

Talyzin Supplies Development Data

LD260950 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 26 TASS -- "The basic orientation of the plan targets for the development of the USSR for 1986 meets the requirements of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and to the end of the century," Nikolay Talyzin, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, said at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin today, delivering a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the country in 1986 and on the fulfillment of this year's plan.

Turning to the expected results of this year's economic performance, Talyzin said that the national income would grow by 3.5 per cent over 1984 and the volume of industrial production by 3.9 per cent. The gross output of agriculture will rise by the value of 2.1 billion roubles.

This year, he continued, labour productivity is expected to grow by 3.7 per cent, which meets the plan target.

The speaker stressed that the social program of the development of the USSR was being effectively fulfilled. The Real incomes of the population and pay will grow this year. Nothing the generally positive results of economic development in 1985, Talyzin dwelled on difficulties and shortcomings in economic activity. He said that "some plan targets will not be met, mostly because of the insufficient level of organization in a number of sectors." Commenting on next year's plan, Nikolay Tayzin stressed that its distinctive feature was a higher rate of growth of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and structural improvements in the economy.

The national income of the country is going to increase by 3.8 per cent, industrial output by 4.3 per cent of the increment in the national income is to be obtained through raising labour productivity.

The supreme goal of the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the USSR, the speaker said, consists in a constant improvement of the well-being of the people. Real per capita incomes are planned to grow by 2.5 per cent and the social consumption funds, which are used to provide free public education, social security, health care, etc., by 4.1 per cent. As for housing construction, the chairman of the State Planning Committee said that 10 million more people will be allocated newly-built housing next year.

State Budget Outlined

LD260959 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 26 TASS -- In the coming year the State Budget of the USSR is being planned at 414.4 billion roubles on the revenue side and 414.2 billion roubles on the expenditure side. These figures were mentioned by Viktor Dementsev, first deputy finance minister of the USSR. He was speaking in the Kremlin today at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to which he presented a report on the State Budget of the USSR for 1986.

Viktor Dementsev stressed that the decisive part of the budget revenue -- over 90 percent -- is formed of receipts from the socialist economy.

Over one-third of all budget appropriations is designated for the implementation of the social programme in the USSR, the speaker said. Defence spending for 1986 is set at 19.063 billion roubles, i.e. 4.6 per cent of all budget expenditures. The same sum was envisaged in the budget for 1985.

Defense Budget Unchanged

AU261216 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, Nov 26 (AFP) --The Soviet defence budget will remain unchanged next year at 19.063 billion roubles (about 24 billion dollars), the vice-minister for finance, Viktor Dementsev told the Supreme Soviet here today.

This was 4.6 percent of overall budget spending as against 4.9 percent in 1985, he told the 1,500 members.

He referred to "a very marked peaceful orientation" in sums allocated to defence.

This year, for the first time in four years, the defence budget was increased to signal that the Soviet Union saw the international situation as more critical than in previous years.

In the wake of the Geneva summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the freezing in actual terms and the slight fall in percentage are designed to show that the Kremlin sees the position as stabilized.

Western experts unanimously believe the true defence budget is three or four times the official figure.

Leaders in Attendance

LD261241 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 26 November in its "Novosti" newscast broadcasts a report on the 26 November Supreme Soviet Session.

Presidium members shown seated are as follows: From left to right, front row: Two empty seats, Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, (aisle), Nikonov, Zaykov, Yeltsin, and two empty seats.

Second row: Ligachev, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Grishin, (aisle), Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, three empty seats.

Third row: Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Talyzin, (aisle), Shevardnadze, Sokolov, (?Kapitonov), Demichev, and Zimayanin.

The fourth row consists of unidentified males.

POLITICAL BUREAU EXAMINES SUMMIT RESULT

LD251807 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 25 Nov 85

["At the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- Having examined at its sitting the results of the meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee fully approved the work done by Mikhail Gorbachev, the accords achieved as a result of the talks and the joint statement.

It was pointed out that the Geneva meeting has become a major political event in international life. It is of principle importance that as a result of their meeting the leaders of the USSR and the United States have declared in their joint statement: A nuclear war must never be fought. They emphasized the importance of preventing any

war between the USSR and the United States, whether nuclear or conventional, and undertook not to seek to achieve military superiority. In this respect the results of the talks in Geneva can have a positive effect on changing the political and psychological climate in present-day international relations and their improvement and lessen the risk of outbreak of nuclear war. The meeting has marked the beginning of a dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better in Soviet-American relations and in the whole world.

It was stressed that the meeting's results reaffirmed convincingly once again the correctness of the initiatives and actions, which are being carried out of late by the CPSU and the Soviet state, directed at resolving the key issues of international security: Diminishing the war menace, effecting a radical turn for the better in inter-state relations on the world arena.

The Political Bureau pointed out that Soviet-American relations will be determined by the sphere of security, the core of which is the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space and the reduction of nuclear armaments in their organic interrelationship. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 25 November, in a report on the meeting, renders the phrase as ...Soviet-American relations will continue to be determined by...] The meeting's results should be used for speeding up the talks on nuclear and space armaments on the basis of the joint Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, now reaffirmed at the highest level.

The proposals of both sides have points of contact and make it possible to seek mutually acceptable decisions along the lines of drastically cutting nuclear arms on the condition of a ban on the development of space strike weapons. At the same time the fact of the continuing negotiations in itself should not serve as a justification or a coverup for the arms race. The elimination of the nuclear threat on the basis of preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space and terminating it on earth is a cardinal task. Its fulfillment demands a responsible approach, continuing efforts and a contribution on the part of all states and peace-loving public and political forces.

The long-term significance of the Geneva meeting will show itself in concrete practical actions, and depends upon the readiness of both sides to work on the basis of the joint statement adopted in Geneva. The Soviet Union for its part will do everything necessary to fulfill that task and expects the U.S. Administration to do the same.

In its foreign policy the CPSU will continue proceeding unswervingly from the fact that each people has a sovereign right to go by its own road and choose its friends and allies itself. The correctness and effectiveness of one's policy is determined by one's ability to take account of the realities of the present-day world, the latter's diversity and the existing different, often clashing, interests of numerous and different states and to subordinate the resolution of contentious international problems to the attainment of the prime goal, that of preventing a nuclear war. It is exactly how the CPSU is acting.

The Political Bureau pointed out that it considers it necessary not to slacken efforts in pressing for a radical reduction of arms and for normalizing and improving on this basis the Soviet-American relationship and eliminating the threat of a world war. The understanding reached in Geneva to continue and deepen dialogue between the USSR and the United States, including that at summit level, is called upon to play a substantial role in this.

There are no contradictions which would inevitably doom the USSR and the U.S. to confrontation, let alone war. It is possible to settle problems that come into existence in relations between them only given the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security and noninfliction of damage on the interests of third countries. Practical questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the U.S. should be resolved on the basis of mutual benefit and nonintervention in the internal affairs.

In a nuclear age there is no and can be no reasonable alternative to the peaceful co-existence of the states with different social systems. This indisputable truth determines and will continue to determine the Soviet Union's relationship with all countries, including the United States of America.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee noted with satisfaction that the top leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states, at their meeting in Prague on November 21, 1985, assessed M.S. Gorbachev's work in Geneva as an exclusively important contribution to advancing the joint peaceful positions of the countries of the socialist community, of the foreign policy programme adopted at the Sofia, October 1985 meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

Of principled significance are the readiness, confirmed by the meeting's participants, to continue to do everything possible to achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs, and their unanimously expressed determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries, their class solidarity and interaction in all spheres of cooperation.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY ON SUMMIT SIGNIFICANCE

LD251138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Talk by Dmitriyevna Avrorova, Supreme Soviet deputy and doctor at the Leningrad Production Association, Kirov works; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Soviet people watched with great interest the course of the Geneva negotiations between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Yelena Dmitriyevna Avrorova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, doctor at the White Nights Hotel of the Leningrad Production Association, Kirov works, is speaking:

During the past few days, the attention of all Soviet people, of all people of the globe, was riveted to the events taking place in Geneva. All of us with great attention, interest, and hope, watched the meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, for it was there that the cardinal question of the present day was being solved, the most vital, most acute question: the question of war and peace, the question of the relaxation of international tension.

It seems to me that over the past few years there was no event of such scale which would have drawn the attention of the whole of mankind. The questions that were being solved in Geneva, are of great concern to me, too, as a citizen as well as a mother of two children and a doctor, because doctors are called upon to give people health and zest for life, while war deprives them not only of health, but also life itself. During the Geneva meeting the first steps toward understanding each other, toward contacts which will take place in the political sphere, and in the economic one, in the sphere of science and education, have been drawn up nothing brings people as much together as common work. This engenders hope that we will find a common language, will better understand each other, and that it will be easier for us to come to an agreement, and this in turn inspires us with optimism, with belief in the future, and in the fact that common sense will triumph and peace on the globe will be firm and lasting.

METHODS OF BOOSTING SIBERIAN OIL PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

PM201541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 2

["Specialist's Opinion" by Academician A. Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and scientific director of the "Siberia" comprehensive program: "Siberia's Energy"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Novobibirsk -- Our country's energy program devotes chief attention to the development of the oil industry and the gas extraction industry. The raw material reserves beneath the surface of Siberia are truly unique. It may be claimed without reservation that not only in the 20th century, but also at the beginning of the next century extraction will increase thanks to what lies beneath the West Siberian plain. Oil and gas extraction in this region has increased so much in just over 20 years, thanks to the rapid pace of opening up deposits, that it has exceeded the production volumes of the country's other oil- and gas-bearing regions put together. The history of the oil and gas industry has never known such a pace. West Siberian oil and gas producers extract 1 million metric tons of oil every day and more than 1 billion cubic meters of gas every 24 hours.

But, at the same time, a complex situation has surfaced in the West Siberian oil and gas complex today. This is already the third year that the oil extraction plans have not been fulfilled here. Naturally, the shortfall in fuel and raw materials has an acute effect on the economy.

What has happened in recent years is what had to happen, given the management system that has taken shape in the fields. During the initial period of well operation the oil gushed forth on its own accord, since nature itself had prepared it for this. Under such favorable conditions the extractors had only to create a certain system for gathering the oil and ridding it of petroleum gas and undesirable impurities. To artificially prolong the flow extraction method, water is injected into the oil stratum in order to maintain the pressure balance. But there inevitably comes a period when oil has to be extracted along with water with mechanical help. If the transition to mechanical oil recovery is made in good time, there is a sharp drop in well productivity. But I could name many deposits, including Samotlor, where it was essential to make the transition in good time to mechanical methods of extracting hydrocarbons, but, probably owing to the very great scale of construction associated with surface field facilities, no systematic preparation was made for that transition; hence the reduction in oil extraction.

Sectorial science has been unable to help the production workers during this period. Largely because, in my view, the majority of sectorial institutes channel half their activity into office work. I once headed one such institute, and I know from my own experience how a research collective is turned -- not of its own will -- into a ministry branch office. I will state bluntly that the influence of fundamental science has also not been sufficiently effective in this region.

What could scientists offer field workers to rectify the situation? In the fields today the strata are penetrated by full-hole drilling. Oil-bearing rocks are drilled out just the same as the empty ones, which means that the strata get clogged up in the process of drilling. We must create drilling-in methods which ensure that the stratum structure is not disturbed during drilling or polluted with clay drilling mud. Then we will obtain oil from the well in the quantity in which nature prepared it for us.

What is more, modern science and technology can substantially improve the stratum properties created by nature. We can stimulate the bed with ultrashort vibrations in the well itself or even on the surface of the ground, as though shaking the rock which contains oil. This method improves the permeability of the oil stratum. It is possible to create conditions whereby, at a certain pressure, cracks and fractures run through the stratum. Unfortunately, all these innovations have advanced no further than individual successful tests. A SPECIAL SERVICE STILL HAS NOT BEEN CREATED TO TACKLE STRATUM EXPOSURE AND ENRICHMENT AND THE RAISING OF PRODUCTIVITY.

IN OUR VIEW, THE NEED TO CREATE ONE MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE APPROPRIATE SECTION OF THE DRAFT BASIC GUIDELINES FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR FOR 1986-1990 AND THE PERIOD THROUGH THE YEAR 2000.

A stratum exposure service is particularly essential precisely in West Siberia because, unlike other regions, here wells are drilled in so-called clusters, that is, a large area is covered from one base by 15-20 inclined wells. And very often it is impossible to establish how each well is working. Field workers need instruments to record its parameters, reliable "eyes and ears" which help to regulate work and provide accurate and timely information as to why the production rate has dropped or a well has quite ceased to produce. That is, we need automation of the fields' entire work.

The first such groundwork has already been done in research by several institutes of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The sum total of these innovations will make it possible not only to increase the current level of extraction but, most importantly, to INCREASE THE OIL RECOVERY FACTOR OF THE STRATA, WHICH TODAY DOES NOT EXCEED AN AVERAGE OF 40 PERCENT. Although this figure is higher here than, say, in the United States, it is hard to accept the fact that 60 percent of the oil stays in the ground.

An academy institute of the problems of opening up the north is now being set up in Tyumen on the basis of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, but what is essentially needed here is AN ENTIRE SCIENTIFIC CENTER. WE NEED SERIOUS RESEARCH INTO COMPLEX DRILLING PROCESSES, MORE SOPHISTICATED METHODS OF DEVELOPING FIELDS, AND EQUIPMENT SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH. We also consider it necessary to take this suggestion into consideration when finally elaborating the basic guidelines.

There are still considerable oil reserves hidden beneath the ground in West Siberia. Scientists of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Branch together with scientists of the USSR Geology Ministry's Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Geophysics, and Mineral Raw Materials have substantiated basic guidelines for seeking hydrocarbon raw materials in the "Jurassic Level," that is, at great depths. These proposals are now being examined at the USSR Geology Ministry.

The possibility of conducting a direct, targeted search for hydrocarbons emerged after we, jointly with the computer center of the Siberian branch and with sector institutes, had improved geophysical methods to such an extent within the framework of the "Siberia" state scientific research program that they were capable of indicating the location of deposits and, at the same time, making a qualified characterization of their properties. This was done as a result of using the methods of multiwave seismic survey, which the USSR Gosplan Collegium has now recommended for inclusion in the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the next 5-year plan. It is now very important to EXPAND RESEARCH AND ENSURE THE FULLER UTILIZATION OF GEOPHYSICAL INFORMATION AND SPACE PHOTOGRAPHS IN GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION SO AS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF EMPTY, UNINFORMATIVE BOREHOLES WHEN PROSPECTING FIELDS. If science can resolve these problems even by half, then the real savings will run into tens of billions of rubles.

There is another problem which must be resolved urgently. While trying to set extraction records today, we must not forget about tomorrow. Gas extraction plans are now being overfulfilled stably in West Siberia. But future difficulties are already visible. And if we do not prepare for them in advance, the same thing could happen as happened with oil. Dry gas is currently extracted from depths of 1,000-1,500 meters. But the proportion of gas extracted from great depths, which incorporates a very valuable raw material -- condensate -- will start to increase in the next 5-year plan. The gas industry is not prepared today to make full use of this raw material. Retooling is needed, and if it is not begun immediately, the losses resulting from condensate losses will be considerably greater than those that we are incurring now by partly burning off petroleum gas in flares. We deem it necessary to PROVIDE FOR A POINT ON THE MAXIMUM USE OF GAS CONDENSATE in the Draft Basic Guidelines. It was emphasized at the party and economic aktiv conference in Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts that the whole country will help to develop the West Siberian oil and gas complex. The pace of this development will also depend largely on how soon large-scale science comes to the fields.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN SSR POWER PLANT -- A decision has been reached in the Armenian SSR to construct the second stage of the nuclear power plant in that republic. The first stage has been operating for 9 years now and has proven itself as very durable and safe. The power plant can withstand any kind of earthquake. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Nov 85 GF]

AZERBAIJAN OIL EXTRACTION -- The Serebrovskiy Oil Extraction Administration's collective attaches great importance to applying modern methods in oil extraction with a view toward realizing the tasks established by the CPSU program for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union. The plan of the measures the administration will put into effect during the 12th 5-Year Plan period has been established. A total of 10 or 11 new wells will be put into operation during 1986-1990 with a total daily capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 tons. Plans have been made to again operate non-productive wells and to extract an additional 100,000 tons of oil through geological and technical measures. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 15 Nov 85 GF] The Apsheronskiy Rayon Drilling Administration's collective has reported fulfilling the 11-month plan targets. Using the latest technical equipment and drilling technology productively, the collective has drilled 57,360 meters since the beginning of the year. A total of 150 meters of this amount is left for the month of December. A total of 36 wells have been handed over to the oil extraction workers. All have been put into operation with good results. The drilling workers have adopted an obligation to fulfill the targets of the entire annual plan by the end of the current month. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 15 Nov 85 GF]

VYNGAPUR GAS PRODUCTION -- Vyngapur gas workers were the first of the Tyumen gas deposit workers to fulfill the annual plan for extraction today. Considerably more than last year has been delivered. Production is 2.5 billion cubic meters ahead of schedule, even without any new production capacities being brought into operation [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 85 LD]

PIPELINE ACROSS NEVELSKOGO STRAITS -- Construction of the underwater crossing at the Sakhalin-Komsomolsk-na-Amur trunk gas pipeline is past its most crucial stage: a siphon has been laid in the deepest part of the Nevelskogo straits. The total length of the crossing is 8 kilometers: the length of the laid siphon is 2.5 km. As early as the first half of next year, the Sakhalin gas will reach Komsomolsk-na-Amur. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Nov 85 LD]

VOROTNIKOV, NIKONOV ATTEND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SESSION

LD251916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Questions on implementing the decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to further perfect agro-industrial complex management were discussed today at a conference in the RSFSR Council of Ministers which was attended by first secretaries of CPSU obkoms and kraykoms, chairmen of a number of autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkom and oblispolkoms of the Russian Federation. The conference was addressed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Murakhovskiy, chairman of the Gosagroprom; and Comrade Karlov, chief of department of CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry, participated in the conference.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT KAZAKH STOCKRAISING MEETING

PM221651 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of ministries and departments of the republic's agro-industrial complex has been held at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee to examine questions of the development of livestock raising and the tasks of the successful wintering of livestock in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee, resolution "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Livestock Wintering and an Increase in the Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the 1985-1986 Winter Period."

The conference was addressed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who emphasized that the organized wintering of livestock is a guarantee of the further successful development of this very important sector of agriculture. The republic's sovkhoses and kolkhoses have procured considerably more coarse and succulent feed than in previous years, made timely preparations, and transferred social livestock to winter stalling in an organized manner. All this has made it possible to appreciably increase milk and egg production in the first month of wintering compared with the same period last year, to increase the milk productivity of cows and weight gains, and to improve the safekeeping of livestock.

At the same time lack of organization and carelessness have occurred in certain oblasts right from the start of wintering. Feed has still not been delivered to individual livestock units, particularly to distant pastures, feed preparation has not been organized everywhere, and technological discipline is not always observed. As a result of this, milk production has fallen on farms in Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, and Guryev Oblasts, meat production has fallen in Aktyubinsk, Dzhezkazgan, Dzhambul, Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Mangyshlak, Uralsk, and Alma-Ata Oblasts, and eggs production has fallen in Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Guryev, Dzhambul, Kustanay, Pavlodar, and North Kazakhstan Oblast. Murrain increased among animals on sovkhoses and kolkhoses in Chimkent, Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk, and certain other oblasts in October. A significant number of feed shops are not working in a number of places, and their productivity is low. The task consists in eliminating shortcomings in the organization of livestock stalling in the next few days, organizing livestock fattening everywhere, improving the feeding of milch herd, and increasing the productivity of animals.

It is necessary to strengthen organizational and political work everywhere, concentrating it directly on livestock units, and to ensure the active participation of all working people in the all-union socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress for successful livestock wintering and the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of livestock products. Mutual checks between collectives of competing farms and livestock units are to be organized more frequently, the effectiveness of all forms of mass political and educational work which have proved themselves is to be increased, and stockmen's days are to be held regularly.

The movement to obtain the maximum amount of products, to reduce expenditure of labor, feed, and other material and technical resources, and to actively introduce the achievements of science and progressive experience, intensive production methods, progressive forms of organizing and encouraging labor, autonomous financing, and the team contract should be developed on every farm, in every livestock unit, and in every team. A resolute struggle must be waged against any manifestations of mismanagement and extravagance.

Special attention must be paid to the safekeeping and the efficient use of existing forage resources and to ensuring the uninterrupted operation of feed shops so that all coarse and succulent feed and grain forage are fed only in prepared form.

Collectives of enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, and other republic ministries and departments must give great assistance in ensuring the reliable technical servicing of livestock units, the timely processing of products, an increase in deliveries of full-value mixed feed and feed supplements, and an electricity supply.

A special role is allocated to soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs. They must display more concern for satisfying stockmen's urgent needs and creating the necessary production and domestic conditions for them. Workers in health care, consumer services, culture, communications, consumer cooperatives, and trade must find their place in the service of stockmen.

Analyzing the state of affairs in livestock raising, Comrade D.A. Kunayev pointed to serious shortcomings in herd reproduction, the safekeeping of social livestock, and the organization of veterinary services for livestock units. In the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands it is necessary to fundamentally improve leadership of the sector. Here special emphasis must be placed on the intensive path of development. By strengthening the feed base and improving selective and pedigree breeding work, workers in livestock raising must sharply enhance the sector's qualitative indicators, milk yields, weight gains, and surrender weights and wage a resolute struggle against barrenness, murrain, and other unproductive livestock losses. In addition, emphasis was placed on the significance of further increasing production of meat, milk, and other agricultural products on industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms and improving the organization of purchases of surplus products from the population.

Party organizations must place livestock wintering under effective daily control and enhance the responsibility of leaders and specialists for the development of social livestock raising and the strengthening of labor discipline in every production sector. It is the duty of Communists to constantly increase their influence among the masses, to stir livestock unit workers to achieve high indicators in labor, and to channel their efforts toward successfully realizing the food program and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress.

Wintering is a nationwide affair. It is the duty of every collective of industrial, transport, and power enterprises and construction organizations to take an active part in the successful running of this very important agricultural campaign. It is the task of the mass media and of oral and visual propaganda and agitation to provide constant and comprehensive coverage of the course of livestock wintering, to ensure publicity for the competition, graphically show the stockmen's best work experience, and expose blunders and omissions in a principled and businesslike manner.

Participating in the work of the conference were A.P. Rybnikov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; T.B. Kuppayev, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and leaders of the mass media.

CHANGES IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT REPORTED

LD252119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer A. Ivashchenko]

[Text] As has been already reported, in the course of implementation of the Food Program the supply to the population of food products has improved, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies have become stronger, the system of running agriculture has become more advanced and ties with other enterprises and organizations in the agroindustry have become stronger. Yet wide integration of agriculture, for example, with the processing industry, because of the former imperfections in the structure of running the agro-industrial complex at the union and republican levels has not yet been attained.

No substantial changes have taken place in the economic mechanism of relations between kolkhoz and sovkhoz and organizations serving them. Just as before, despite the fact that equipment repairers, land improvement workers, those processing the products, and builders have come into the young rayon agro-industry; all of these have continued to receive their narrow departmental tasks from higher levels, so to speak, perpendicularly. The most important thing for land-improvers has remained not the yield, but cubic metres of earth and kilometers of drains laid. Agricultural equipment has striven for an expansion of services, but not without interruption in the operation of machinery in the fields. These departments have simply been unable to function differently.

This is why, in April and in October this year at the CPSU Central Committee plenum it was noted that the agro-industrial complex must be planned, financed and run as a unified whole at all levels. Recently, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision to form a USSR union republic state agro-industrial committee on the basis of the union ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable industry, the meat and dairy industry, the food industry, agricultural construction and the state committee for agricultural equipment, accordingly abolishing them. Also in the agro-industrial complex system of the country are the ministries of bread products, land-improvement and water management, fisheries, the state committee for forestry and Tsentsosoyuz [Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives]

Machine-builders, fertilizer suppliers and those of other industrial producing the means of production and resources for the agro-industry have been set the task of closely coordinating their work with the USSR state agro-industry.

Petty guardianship over kolkhozes and sovkhozes is finally being abolished. Only planned figures are now to be determined from on high via the perpendicular -- planting is to be done increasingly widely both economically and socially from below. The agro-industry is to determine the directions in developing of equipment systems, land-improvement, chemicalization of production and construction.

STANDARDIZATION IN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT URGED

LD252217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] Mass preparation of machinery for the new season of field work has developed on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the microphone is our correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy: Many farms, making use of the relatively unoccupied autumn days, have already renovated all the equipment necessary for the spring sowing and put them into storage, and are now working on harvesting equipment. But as before, everywhere they are running into one problem of which they are sick and tired during repairs -- the lack of spare parts. At the same time, I have on occasion seen vast quantities of these parts in kolkhoz and sovkhoz stores. What is the matter? It turns out that there is not any unified technical policy among the various departments building agricultural equipment, or even among the individual works within ministries. Even for the various makes of simple ploughs, the standards, ploughshares, bodies, and even the bolts are not interchangeable. Sometimes these parts differ by a millimeter, and overall, about 100,000 varieties are needed in our agricultural machine-building. What does this lead to? Here is what Petr Ilich Frolov, chairman of the Kalinin (Kudryasnevskiy) Kolkhoz, said:

[Folov] Every year we have to stock parts worth tens of thousands of roubles, at least R30,000-40,000, which we would not need were there strict, thorough standardization of, for instance, grain combines, ploughs, tractors, motor vehicles. There are about 50,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and if you multiply this figure by the R30,000-40,000 of extra, above-norm parts, it comes to thousands of millions. And this is a loss not just for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes; it is a loss for the country in general. I would like our scientists and designers to develop as quickly as possible more standardized machinery, mechanisms, and parts, so that they can render service for a long time even after a specific machine or mechanism has been written off; in other machines and mechanisms used later. And I would like to see these issues accounted for in the main guidelines for the socioeconomic development of our national economy.

MOTORSHIP ON EXPERIMENTAL TRANSARTIC VOYAGE

LD251018 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Tiksi, November 24 TASS -- The motorship Tiksi, on an experimental transarctic voyage from the Canadian city of Vancouver to the Soviet port of Murmansk, today passed through the Sannikov Strait and crossed the meridian of the port of Tiksi, Yakutia. Its route lies 260 miles from the Lena estuary, which is much to the north of the conventional sea lane.

The voyage in the area so late in the season during the polar night is being carried out for the first time. A northern cyclone brought old ice-floes into the eastern sector of the Arctic. An extremely difficult situation has developed. The atomic ice-breakers Sibir and Leonid Brezhnev have been asked to help. The former offered its assistance in the Chukchi and East Siberian seas, the latter cut a lead from the west. The Tiksi is now steaming ahead on its own with the speed of eleven knots.

The Sibir will accompany the vessel in the Yakut section of the Laptev Sea and then will stay in the Kara Sea to lead other vessels along the Dudinka route.

The atomic ice-breaker Leonid Brezhnev, after passing through the Sannikov strait, reversed its course and today headed for the west towards Murmansk. The polar experiment is successfully continuing.

DEATHS OF TWO PROMINENT SCIENTISTS REPORTED

Geneticist D.K. Belyayev

PM201525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss. Academician Dmitriy Konstantinovich Belyayev, outstanding Soviet geneticist, deputy chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Cytology and Genetics, died on 14 November 1985 in his 69th year.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Presidium, the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Academy of Sciences General Biology Department, the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Cytology, the Novosibirsk Lenin Komsomol State University, the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Genetics and Selection Problems, and the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Society of Geneticists and Selection Workers.

Nuclear Physicist Naumov

PM251609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the USSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Physics Department, and the Institute of High-Energy Physics announce with profound grief the death of Aleksey Aleksandrovich Naumov, that outstanding scientist, specialist in the field of nuclear physics and accelerator technology, Lenin Prize and USSR State Prize winner and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on 22 November 1985 in his 70th year and express profound condolences to the family and friends of the deceased.